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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SCHUFELDT commanding, from Havana in three days and seventeen hours, arrived at this port last evening. She brings 103 passengers.

The *Quaker City* left Havana on Monday, the 8th instant, at 5 P. M., meeting the steamer *Granada*, from New-Orleans entering the port. The *Granada* was expected to leave for New-York on the 9th.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Havana on the 6th, from New-Orleans *via* Key West.

On the 8th inst. the British Mail Steamer *Conway*, from Vera Cruz, arrived with dates to 4th inst., from the City of Mexico to the 31st ult. The *Conway* brought about $2,000,000, principally in silver for England, and about 20 passengers, among whom were Mr. C. WHITEHEAD, a member of an English mercantile house in the City of Mexico, and who has been a resident there for thirty years, but who has now been sent out of the country by the Miramon Government. Another of the *Conway's* passengers, who is also a passenger in the *Quaker City*, left the City of Mexico on the 1st inst., and stayed over one day in Puebla, making the journey to New-York in the short time of eleven days.

Affairs in the City of Mexico on the 31st were quiet. Nothing of note having transpired since the last dates sent to the United States, *viâ* New-Orleans, by the *Quaker City*, from Havana.

At Havana there has been nothing of moment occurring. The news of peace by the *Quaker City* has not acted favorably upon the public sentiment or the commercial interest, and in consequence the markets are languid.

The Spanish Government will henceforth admit the importation into Cuba of live fish under a foreign flag, by a simple payment of the navigation dues. The port of Baltabano has been made a port of entry for fishing vessels. These changes' which have long been demanded, have been granted on the highest authorities of Cuba, and are warmly approved by the Cuban press.

A violent contest is going on between Havana and Matanzas as to which of those two cities shall have the control of the Cuban railway system. The chief argument of the Matanzas people seems to be that "if the blood all goes to the head apoplexy will be the result."

The Havana papers seize upon the late murder of VIRGINIA STEWART, to sneer at our lack of civilization.

It is announced from Madrid, under the 8th of July, that a new and important Haytian legation has been received by that Court. The Envoy is described as "a highly educated person of refined manners and extremely amiable," formerly President of the Haytian Senate. He is accompanied by MADIEU, "author of the best history of Hayti.' The object of the mission is not yet known.

Sugar is quiet—no demand; 7½ reals are offered ℔ arrobe for No. 12, 7¾ are asked by holders Stock on hand 250,000 boxes, against 160,000 same time in 1858.

Freights—no improvement, the last advised rates sustained.

Exchange on London 13@14½; New-York, 2@5; other, 2@4½.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City*, we notice Mr. JOHN HELME, Consul-General for the United States at Havana; Mr. F. G. BAHR, Norwegian Consul at Porto Rico, and Mr. EDWARD MEERDT, Belgian Consul at Havana.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE FACTIONS.

Miramon's Financial Scheme---The Position of Affairs---The Clergy---General Summary of Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

Since the date of my letter to you on the 18th ult., the Miramon financial scheme has had its ups and downs. The first day it was a great card. The second, third, fourth and fifth days it was laughed at, and since has fallen beneath contempt, except amongst a few brokers deeply interested in making something out of it. A few days ago MIRAMON proposed to kick his Minister of Finance for having proposed such nonsense to him, and was only prevented from carrying his proposition into effect by the timely interference of Senor LEDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since then the two boys have become reconciled—the boy Minister of Finance not caring a rap for the kicks so long as there is a chance for him to get the pence. The new paper money is being printed, and all the wires are supposed to be laid to have this money not only accepted in exchange at par for hard dollars, but also to make it pass abroad as bills of the Bank of England. One of the brokers engaged in the scheme is reported to be the correspondent of the London *Times*, and he assures MIRAMON and the public the Mexican paper money will be taken up just like that of any other country. Perhaps it may; but at present circumstances stand strongly in the way of the paper money speculation paying the expenses of printing.

The recent decrees of JUAREZ, confiscating the Clergy property and declaring the freedom of religious worship, have caused some anxiety amongst the *padres* who see ruin staring them in the face. They have been violent in their movements, but have been cautious not to go to extremes, although they have been on the verge of doing so several times. At one moment they were prepared to excommunicate from the Church all those who were not with them in political matters. They became scared with their own impetuosity and have relapsed back into their old underhanded way of doing things. They have forced MIRAMON back into the traces, and are now making arrangements to give him money to march against San Luis Potosi, and to return here and head the campaign to Vera Cruz in October. It is likely he will go.

In the interior the Constitutionalists are again moving, but apparently without any definite object They have been near Guanajuato for over ten days, but at last dates had not attacked the place MARQUEZ has retired to Guadalajara from Tepic, and Tepic is once more in the possession of the Constitutionalists. So the game goes: one party marches out of a place and the other party marches in. Both parties collect all manner of taxes, and so the towns in the interior are pretty well ruined, and the people heart-sick and tired with the war.

The British exiles have received new marching orders. The agent of the English bondholders, Mr. WHITEHEAD, has left here and will go to England by this month's packet. Some of the others are liable to be thrown in prison for delaying so long.

The clergy have denounced all those who meddled with their property, and forced the Government to notify foreigners that they will fare no better if they dare to touch any of the property confiscated by the JUAREZ government. It is generally believed the anger of the clergy will not keep foreigners from speculating in this very desirable property. The bonds of the interior debt, now taken at par in payment for clergy property, by decree of JUAREZ, have only risen from 8 to 10 per cent. on their face. This does not say much for the speculative spirit in Mexico. The bonds of the Mexican interior debt should be a good speculation at 10 to 15 per cent., and I should recommend Wall-street gamblers to pitch into this new class of stocks, especially now that they are worth par in payment for the confiscated clergy estates. There appears to be no reason why the interior bonds of Mexico shall not be worth 75 per cent. in a few months. If the Constitutionalists win, they will be worth more. If they lose, the nation always owes hem, dollar for dollar.

NERI DEL BARSIO, Minister of Guatemala, leader of the Jesuit clique of Mexico, and a hardened old sinner, has just made a most dishonorable and scandalous failure. He has been in the habit of taking deposits from small operators for a long time, and doing a small business on a hacienda. A few weeks ago he made over all his property to his son, and declares himself a bankrupt. This failure has caused distress to many persons illy prepared to be defrauded of their money, and caused many hard words to be said against his integrity.

The business of conspiring is not so flourishing as some time since. Poor ZULOAGA and his great friend OTWAY are taking breath after the desperate efforts made a month since to get ZULOAGA back in the palace. The bloodthirsty MARQUEZ is now the ascending star, and will very probably trip MIRAMON up before long.

The condition of the highroads is something beyond description. Robbers are so numerous that it is impossible to guard the roads even by escorts of thirty and forty men.

We are now awaiting the arrival of the English mail with dates from London to the 2d ultimo, and hope orders have at last come for the removal of the British Legation. The mail cannot now get in before the departure of the extraordinary of today.

This debt of Mexico, which has elicited so much of the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers in Mexico, is one of those responsibilities of this country which deserves to be well understood.

This Convention found its birth in the clamors of a few English claimants, who had suffered losses from wrongs at the hands of the Mexican Government. The British Government (which, by the way, has a different mode of protecting its citizens from that of the United States,) demanded that indemnity should be granted to its subjects, and the work of forming a Convention was at once commenced. This afforded an opportunity for various Mexican swindlers to play at their old game, and "straw men" were found (British subjects, of course,) to represent certain bad speculations of natives, and the result was, many of these pretensions were admitted from the use of certain means never found to fail in Mexico. In this way a Convention was made, sanctioned by the British Government, for at least four times as much as was claimed by British subjects for themselves. It is true that certain Spaniards were admitted in this Convention and that the Spanish Government, therefore, gave its sanction to the arrangement; but the amount of such Spanish interest was small, and the influence and power of Spain to enforce respect for the Convention still less. The Spaniards had no right to wring into this Convention as they had one of their own. Their only object was to cover certain Mexican interests too disreputable to be protected by Englishmen.

This Convention now represents a claim on the Mexican Government for $5,000,000, with 27½ per cent. interest and amortization dues unpaid. With time the facts of the formation of this Convention have become known, and a glance at the stockholders' books show the nationalities of the holders to be as follows:

English claims in the original stock, without adding unpaid dues	$1.311,040 14
Spanish claims	1,121,675 00
A Mexican Jew, but American citizen, holds	986 123 18
Germans hold	105 840 00
Mexicans hold	1 475,321 68
Total	$5 000,000 00

Thus it will be seen that the real British interests in the *British* Convention only, at best, amount to $1,311,040 14, and this might be still further reduced if the actual owners of the stock represented by the agents of the British Convention fund were known. They are on the books of the concern for $1,035,011 29, when it is believed they do not actually own the half of that amount. However, with all the trickery made use of till the present hour, the British interests in the British Convention amount to only about one-quarter of that fund. The arrears of 27½ per cent. over due, would have been paid had not these crafty Mexicans, who are all stout supporters of the clergy, foisted themselves upon this foreign convention, to the great detriment of the honest English stockholders. They manage the affairs of the Convention by their superiority of interest. They endeavor, by every disreputable means, to make trouble for the British Government, whenever it suits their pockets or political fancies. It is only a few weeks ago we saw the British fleet at Vera Cruz to make trouble on account of this very same Convention. I do not believe—in fact, I am sure that not a single English claimant in this Convention wished the support of the fleet, but they were in the minority, and the Mexican claimants, who being partisans of the clergy, intrigued with the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, and the result was what has been made patent to the world in the follies of the Britigh Minister and the commanders of the fleet. The Mexican tariff has been increased to the great detriment of British commerce, and to the benefit of no one save the claimants in the foreign conventions—that is, principally the supporters of the clergy faction in this capital.

The spoils of this disreputable transaction should have been equally divided between the stockholders in the fund. This, however, has not been the case. The sum of $60,000 has been withheld from dividends declared in June of this year, and only accounted for by an entry in the books of "extraordinary expenses." What these "extraordinary expenses" have been for, the agents refuse to divulge to the British stockholders, and their only reply to inquiries has been: "If you do not like us for agents, see if you can find a majority to turn us out." The agents being nominally British subjects, but Mexicans in character and feeling, the Britishers are floored. Up to the present time, the only item of these "extraordinary expenses" accounted for is the sum of $5,000 expended in a present to Mr. OTWAY. The object of this present may be one thing or another; but the public are not liberal enough to place a charitable construction upon its meaning. There are many in Mexico who say it is a bribe, and certainly if Mr. OTWAY allows his subjects to be swindled, and refuses to aid them in finding out how it has been done, the imputation will not appear so unjust.

This British Convention affords us a good example of the character of all the foreign convention claims against Mexico. But all of these are more or less respected, while all the time American claimants are forced to abide their time—refused the protection which should place their claims in such a shape as to be negotiable, and give them some slender returns for their long lost capitals. The French Convention is now almost entirely extinguished. The British Convention would have been had it not been for the trickery of the Mexicans interested in it. The Spanish convention, which is founded, for the most part, in the veriest rascality, holds a good position in the market. But American claims go on increasing and no one thinks of them. No fleets visit the Mexican waters to enforce them. Our Minister has, so far, not touched upon the subject, although he has seen the claims of other nations enforced before his very eyes. "But we are generous," say our politicians and statesmen, "we do not wish to oppress the weak." The intention may be good, but the effect of our policy is to allow a set of Mexican sharks to rob the money that should go to pay our own citizens. If our Government would be generous with Mexico, it should assist it to revise the condition of the present foreign conventions, and score off every Mexican interest that is found. The gain to Mexico would be more than sufficient to pay a fair interest on an American Convention. The British Government could not oppose this, as its subjects would gain by being separated from the present crew, whose game it is to use every means to carry out their infamous schemes, even to the blinding of the judgment of a British Minister with a rich present.

All of the Mexican foreign conventions require revising, and none more than the British Convention, and, for decency's sake, time should not be lost in making provision for the settlement of American claims. It is to be hoped that Mr. McLANE will distinguish his mission by bringing about a more honorable adjustment of these than is to be noticed in the Convention I have just reviewed.

Miramon's Manifest and Peza y Peza's Financial Scheme—Clergy to Furnish Means—Monarchist Forces Robbing on a Large Scale—Dreadful Condition of the Country—Culpability of the English and French Ministers—Reception of the Manifest and Decree of Juarez—Their Effect on Public Sentiment—Effect on the Clergy.

Fom Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

We are informed that no mail has left Vera Cruz for the United States since that taken by the *Tennessee*, on the 13th ult. In this case, you will have by next mail, quite an accumulation of matter. As there is no definite knowledge as to when another mail will be forwarded, your correspondent dispatches a *resumé* of affairs here, by the English steam packet, *viâ* Havana.

Previous dispatches have mentioned that the clergy were preparing to depose MIRAMON and raise ZULBAGA to power. MIRAMON, finding that the Liberals would not listen to his overtures, fell back upon the clergy and came to terms. The result was that ZULOAGA disappeared from the political field, and on the 15th July, MIRAMON came out with a manifesto, which comprehended his plan of reform—his panacea for all the evils which afflict his country. This document is wordy and windy. It admits the country is in a wretched condition—proposes to reduce the number of army officers, and fully sustain the Church in all its property, rights and power. This manifesto is not worthy to occupy the space in your columns, and is scarcely worth reviewing. Suffice it to say that here, in the city of Mexico, it fell still-born to the ground. In connection with this manifesto, there appeared the scheme of PEZA Y PEZA, the new Minister of Finance, to resuscitate the exhausted treasury of his Government. I will not confuse your readers by giving them a daguerreotype view of PEZA Y PEZA's brain through his wonderful financial scheme. This scheme proposed to issue new bonds to the amount of $80,000,000, which should be exchanged for old interior bonds, and a per centage of cash, say five per cent., sufficient to raise four millions hard cash. Also, article 35th says:

> "The departments and territories of the Republic shall pay to the Supreme Government annually, *por una solo vez*, a national contingency of $30,000 000, which shall be collected according to the pleasure of the Government, and assigned in the following form."

Here follow the states and territories, with the amount each is assigned to pay of the thirty millions, said assignment being based on a capitation tax of from $9 to $1,500 to each *caput*, according to a valuation, and whether brains or money is the basis of said valuation, PEZA Y PEZA don't say. This financial plan, a tissue of absurdities, fell with MIRAMON's manifesto, and a few days after the two, MIRAMON and PEZA Y PEZA, met in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the palace. Imagine two disappointed Jeremy Diddlers confronting each other. MIRAMON opened on his minister, and called him something which, in English, is tantamount to "*squirt.*" MIRAMON charged PEZA with making a fool of himself, and holding him (MIRAMON) up to the world as a fool. All very true. They finally tried to kick and pull hair, but were prevented by the balance of the Supreme Government that happened to be on hand at the time. All their financial schemes having failed, the clergy have at last promised to supply the funds necessary to keep up the Government for the time being Not being able to borrow, the clergy are forced to strip the churches of their gold, silver and jewels. It is said the cloak of "*Our Lady of the Remedies*" is adorned with jewels valued at $300,000, which are to be appropriated, and glass and tinsel substituted; also, that various gold and silver images are to be melted up, and their places supplied by gilded and plated wood. Some millions can be raised in this manner, and it will be done. Thus stands this faction financially at the present time. As to future operations, they are entirely in the dark. They know not how to move or which way to turn. They have no fixed plan, no basis of action, except to rob all they can on all sides. COBOS, the miserable highwayman, with 600 men, is at Tehuacas, on the northern border of the State of Oajaco. As Governor of that State he has issued *his* manifesto, calling upon the people to submit to his authority. This COBOS, a Spaniard, is robbing the country through which he passes of all the money, horses, cattle and grain he can lay hands on. ROBLES is pursuing the same course in the district of country between Jalapa and Orizaba. Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordova, and other towns within the command of ROBLES are undergoing a ruinous process. Half the people of property in Orizaba have been imprisoned for refusal or inability to pay the amounts imposed by the robbers. MARQUEZ, with an army of 3,000 men, marched up to Tepic, robbing right and left. He took Tepic, but advices just received state that he has evacuated that place and is marching back to Guadalajara. WOLL, with 2,000 men, is at Guanajuato, robbing like all the rest. VELOS is at Queretaro. It is the harvest time of these military assassins and thieves. The condition of Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and other points occupied by these armed bodies, is frightful. Rapine and bloodshed are the order of the day. Fields are neglected, business abandoned, and citizens who are able flee to other ports.

This is what the Monarchist faction here is doing, not only with the approbation, but with the assistance and at the instigation of the English and French Ministers. It seems as though the demon spirit of the Pagan Church had entered the breasts of these officials. When a country is divided in its politics and its policy, diplomats who take sides and hold to the one or the other can usually present some foundation for their choice—some plausible reason for the position they occupy But how is it here in Mexico? Day by day and week by week the developments exhibit to the world the naked fact that the Ambassadors of England and France are the contrivers and promoters of all the trickery in finance, and all the schemes of murder and robbery by which the land is being desolated. These high functionaries are urging this banditti faction, this fanatical people, to assassination and robbery on a most extensive scale. They are urging them to exterminate even their own countrymen. This may be regarded as strong language, nevertheless it is true. Englishmen, one after the other, are ordered to leave the country, and the fortunes that foreigners have accumulated here are rapidly dwindling away. The facts in this matter are such as to admit of no argument. The evil Mr. OTTWAY accomplishes is attributable to his Spanish wife. Such talk is foolish. The woman has nothing to do with it. There is not a worse disposed individual, a more thorough Spaniard, in Mexico, than this same OTTWAY, the English Minister, and he more richly deserves punishment than the common assassins MIRAMON, MARQUEZ, and the like, for the former was born and raised in a Christian country, while the latter were brought up in paganism. GABRIAC is a Jesuit, and follows the explicit instructions of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing different, therefore, could be expected of him. But the *special* motive which actuates these foreign ambassadors is not hidden. Hatred of the United States is one ingredient, but the prime incentive is the same which actuates the Church, the Government and the military thieves. *It is avarice, the determination to plunder*; and after they have filled their pockets, what matters it to them if they are withdrawn? They are lost to all sense of honor or shame. But it would appear that this matter is pretty well understood in England. Simultaneously with the manifesto and decree of JUAREZ, copies of which you have doubtless received, there appeared in this city an editorial of the London *Times*. This editorial of the London journal, based on its Mexican correspondence, seemed so thoroughly to the point in stating that the duty and interest of England were with the liberal party of Mexico, and advising coöperation in the matter with the United States, that the Government at Vera Cruz translated the article, had copies struck off, and scattered broadcast throughout the land, as one of the great successes of the liberal party. It had a great effect in this city as foreshadowing what the policy of the English Government will probably be.

On the 19th ult. the manifesto of JUAREZ and his decree nationalizing the Church property, were received here and published in full by the official journal, under the belief that these documents would excite the population against the Government at Vera Cruz. The publication and general distribution of these papers from the Constitutional Government did create a profound sensation; but it was very different in its kind from that anticipated by the monarchists. The intelligent, reflecting masses, natives as well as foreigners, felt that there was still hope for the country, could the measures announced by the Constitutional Government be carried out; and this hope in the redemption of the country is founded in the belief that the United States Republic, in the full power of her high moral right, and in obedience to her grand destiny, will fully sustain the liberals in perfecting those measures so necessary to the peace, prosperity and well-being of both countries. This matter has now taken shape in the city of Mexico. Foreigners of every nation have but one opinion, one desire in the matter. It is that the United States will consummate a liberal treaty with the Constitutional Government, and sustain that Government in permanently establishing those principles which have recently been announced by President JUAREZ, and which have been set forth in your journal at various times. The most significant fact in connection with the publication of the papers from the Constitutional Government, is that interior bonds, the market value of which was five cents on the dollar, are now selling at ten cents, and the tendency is upward.

The effect of the manifesto and decree of JUAREZ in the city of Mexico, so different from what the clergy in their bigotry anticipated, was exactly what might have been anticipated with the party itself. The rage of the clergy knew no bounds. One prominent padre declared that Vera Cruz should be taken by the Church army if it cost the Church twenty millions of dollars. The ceremony of excommunicating JUAREZ and his cabinet by the Archbishop, was appointed to take place at the cathedral on Sunday morning, 24th ult. Several houses occupied by obnoxious individuals were selected to be stoned by the mob, and it was arranged that a number of Indians, dressed up for the occasion, should run through the streets, crying: "Death to the heretics!" "Down with the foreigners!" &c. Since I have been in this city, I have noticed a feverish state of mind in the population, a feeling of uncertainty, a dread that something fearful might happen any day. Here we had indubitable evidence of what this demoniac clergy would do if they had the power. It was their intention to feel their way up to another St. Bartholomew massacre—to destroy at one blow all obnoxious persons. But to the relief of all and the utter confusion of the priesthood, the affair failed entirely—fell dead, never to rise again. Some interest was manifested to see the ceremony of excommunication. Your correspondent went to the cathedral at the appointed time, and witnessed in lieu thereof the mummery of prayers for peace in Europe!

Great interest is manifested here to know what progress Mr. McLANE is making in his negotiations with JUAREZ, and the policy the Administration at Washington has resolved to pursue with regard to Mexico. Whatever may be said, the truth is, everything in this city is in abeyance—awaiting the result of negotiations between the Constitutional Government and the American Minister, and a certain knowledge of the policy the Administration at Washington has determined to follow. MITLA.

Interruption of Mail Facilities—The American Legation Sale of Mexican Territory—The Buchanan Disorder for Acquisition—The Only Method by which American Troops can be Introduced into Mexico—Condition of the Interior—Banishment of Englishmen—The Position England Occupies in the Matter—English Advices by the last English Steamer—Health of Vera Cruz—Arrival of Schooner Storm from New Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

All regular communication with the United States appears to be broken up for the present at least. The last mail that left this port was by the *Tennessee*, 13th ult. As there is no reason to look for the return of the *Tennessee* or any other boat for some weeks to come, your correspondent avails himself of the opportunity offered by the English steamer which sails to-day for Havana, to forward this communication with the hope that it may each New-York in due course.

The American Legation is sojourning at San Andres. Mr. McLANE is awaiting the return of the *Brooklyn*, with advices from his Government in reply to despatches forwarded by that vessel on the 8th ult. It is generally understood, and there is but little doubt the general understanding is correct, that a liberal, and every way desirable treaty with the Constitutional Government could have been formed by Mr. McLANE, but for the fact that the Administration at Washington insists that JUAREZ and his Cabinet shall sell Lower California to the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN is certainly mad, raving mad on the subject of the extension of territory. He would swallow Cuba, Sonora, Chihuahua, the whole of Mexico, in fact, at one gulph-having no fears of a disordered stomach in the future. The sale of territory has never been one of the political principles of the Liberal Party of Mexico. It is one of the cardinal points in their political platform *not* to sell territory. It is exceedingly unwise, therefore, to press the sale of territory at the present time at the expense of other points of negotiation of greater consequence. It is of more importance to the United States at the present moment to secure freedom of religion in Mexico by treaty, than to purchase all the northern frontier States of the Republic.

It will probably be found that the only safe and legitimate mode by which the United States can introduce armed bodies of men and exercise force in the affairs of Mexico, is to do so for the purpose of holding the whole country to such treaty as may be formed with the constitutional Government, and enforcing the fulfillment of all the various stipulations. Should it prove that there is no hope for Mexico, except in armed intervention, the United States ought to be preparing the way for this in treating for freedom in religion, right of way, liberal commercial stipulations and the right to protect all those legitimate interests she may hold in such a treaty, and not render the solution of Mexican affairs more difficult than ever by sacrificing everything to an insatiable desire for the acquisition of territory.

Accounts from the City of Mexico are to the effect that the Miramon Government is still hard pressed for funds with which to carry on the Government from week to week. On the 10th ult. a change of Ministry took place, and on the 20th we received copies of a manifesto from MIRAMON, and the programme of the new Minister of Finance, PEZA Y PEZA. What effect these documents will have in the City of Mexico your correspondent cannot say. Here they have the appearance of being excessively absurd. From the interior and all those regions occupied by the forces of the two parties, we have accounts of guerrilla affairs which cause in the aggregate much shedding of blood and universal robbery. The state of affairs about Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and on to Tepic is said to be dreadful in the extreme. The Liberals in the vicinity of Guanajuato are said to be numerous, and it was supposed that bands of this party throughout all that county were about to unite in a body sufficiently strong to make another attempt on the City of Mexico. But either from a lack of means or to power of unity, there does not appear to be any probability of a movement of that nature being made at present. If Senor LERDO is successful in his attempt to raise funds in the United States, a united and energetic effort would doubtless be made to conquer the stronghold of the Monarchist faction, and there is little doubt but that it would be successful. At the present moment the Liberals of this city are preparing for another demonstration on the part of MIRAMON, rumors to the effect that he was preparing to march hither with an army immediately having been credited. But no movement of this nature will he made before October. At that time, if nothing happens to deter, all the power the Monarchist faction can bring to bear will be directed against the City of Vera Cruz. The highest efforts of the fanatical Church and the bloodthirsty military chieftains of the Monarchist Party will be brought to bear upon the strong and important city of the Liberals.

Several Englishmen, banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government, took passage in the last English steamer from this port. The steamer that leaves to-day carries off Mr. WHITEHEAD, another of the banished, and several others have received peremptory notice to leave by the steamer of next month. This seems incredible, nevertheless it is all true. The reason given for these extraordinary proceedings is, that the Englishmen signed a certain remonstrance against the savage mode of dealing with English citizens by the Miramon Government, which remonstrance was addressed to the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY. It is also stated that the banished parties are personally obnoxious to the English Minister. Let the case be as it may, that Ambassador is not able to see that driving his countrymen with their families down to the seaboard, through robbers and assassins, with the certainty of ill-treatment and the risk of their lives, and forcing them at this season to pass through pestilential districts ere they reach their destination, must certainly redound to the discredit of his country and himself. He does not appear to comprehend that this rooting up of his countrymen to the destruction of large interests which have been many years in accumulating, is likely to prove a serious page in the history of his diplomacy. The English Minister either can or cannot prevent these high-handed measures, and his position must be unenviable, whichever horn of the dilemma he is found hanging upon. But it is very well understood that all this has been done at the instigation of the English Minister, and the banished parties have no redress, as their own Minister is the author of their destruction, and their own Government supports that Minister.

The English steamer arrived on the 29th ult., but the exact nature of the dispatches she brings is not known, except on one point, and that is, the naval commander of the English forces at Vera Cruz has received orders not to coerce the Juarez Government in the payment of certain demands, some stipulation of this nature having been made by Capt. DUNLOP, the former commander, before he left. It is certainly wise in the English Government to order its servants to cease their efforts to extract blood from a flint. A succession of such remarkably brilliant orders will doubtless cause the speedy payment of the English bond and conventional debt.

Vera Cruz is remarkably healthy. In May there were a few cases of fever and *vomito*, but as the season advanced the sickness appeared to subside instead of increasing, so that at present there is certainly no epidemic, and very little disease of any kind. This is attributed to the northers, which have continued to visit us with considerable violence periodically, up to the present time. Some regard it as a special dispensation in favor of the Juarez Government.

The schooner *Star*, with the mail and dates from New-Orleans up to the 25th ult., arrived this morning.

The British steam packet that leaves to-day carries away two millions of the specie recently brought down by the conducta.

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM ON THE WORK OF AN AMERICAN ARTIST.—The picture of "Venus Rising from the Sea," which was rejected at the recent exhibition of paintings in Paris, not on account of its lack of merit, but because it was a nude figure, is now exhibiting in London. The *Athenæum*, which is usually hostile in its criticisms of American books, has the following favorable criticism on it:

> "The work is treated, in some respects, with that ideal disregard of proportion in detail which is permitted to the sculptor. The shell on which the Queen of Love moves forward is as small as a coracle in a dream; the doves in the immediate foreground, too, are perhaps also liable to the same criticism. If these conditions are to be accepted, the picture is thereby placed in the lists for such honors as belong to the most ideal Art. We are not prepared to assert that Mr. PAGE altogether reaches this high standard, but his ambition is more than commonly honorable in days like these, when realism in painting is thrust on us as the Alpha and Omega of its excellence. His "Venus" has the haughty and triumphant beauty of her whose fascination could bring the sword and the firebrand among men, as well as gentler sensations, and excitements not less potent, but less fierce. Her bust, arms, and lower limbs, are well modeled, with, perhaps, a trifle too much anxiety as to exactness of articulation. A nude figure, however, ought not to suggest the fancy of any past constraint or compression. Mr. PAGE's "Venus" hardly escapes this charge. His coloring, with a certain tendency toward sombrerichness (such as time has brought over the carnations of Giorgione and Palma,) is solid, attractive, and harmonious. The picture, in short, is a fine one, in no respect to be made light of—one which, whether it be taken for better or for worse, with agreement, or with disagreement, cannot be looked at without interesting suggestion and remembrance being excited—which cannot be recollected without sincere respect for the aspiration and the performance of him who has painted it."

MR. BUCHANAN GROWING HAUGHTY.—"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says, in his letter of the 10th:

> "JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, Esq., the nephew and late private secretary of the President, is to be married to-morrow at Annapolis, Maryland, to Miss NICHOLSON, a daughter of Col. NICHOLSON of that city, and one of the officers of the United States Senate. Mr. HENRY is a native of Pennsylvania, and the only surviving descendant of a sister of Mr. BUCHANAN. This is an affair of the heart. The lady is beautiful and accomplished, though not reputed to be wealthy, which latter fact, it is whispered, has aroused the opposition of the uncle (J. B.,) who, it is reported, will not therefore be present at the nuptial ceremony. If the whole truth were fully disclosed, it would show that it was the independence of character displayed by Mr. HENRY in reference to this and other matters, that prompted him to abandon the post of private secretary of the President, and commence the practice of his profession in New-York. It is notorious that the tyranny and *hauteur* of Mr. BUCHANAN to members of his household, and certain members of his cabinet, have become well nigh insupportable.

Suspected of Being a Lottery Dealer.

No. 34 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: A false and injurious paragraph entitled "Suspected of being a Lottery-dealer," was published in the *Morning Express* this day, and in the *Tribune* in a modified form, concerning Messrs. ISAAC HIRSCH & Co., of this City. The paragraph, so far as it implicates that firm, is wholly false, and the *Express* will be held responsible for the publication. Such reports as those referred to are very injurious in a business point of view to men in business, and I have the honor to request that the paragraphs referred to may not be circulated throughout the community by the insertion thereof in your paper, in which such a report would produce more injury than in all the other papers put together.

Yours respectfully, WYLLYS LYMAN.
Attorney for Messrs. HIRSCH & Co.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

Nothing New in Regard to the Peace Conference.

Dissolution of the French Army of Observation on the Rhine.

Preparations for the Naval Disarmament.

Indemnity to Mr. Perkins for the Perugia Outrage.

A NEW BRITISH LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Very Dull.

CONSOLS 94 7-8 @ 95.

[By the American and Newfoundland Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 12.

The British screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3d inst., *viâ* Queenstown afternoon of the 4th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock last evening, (Thursday) *en route* to New-York, where she will be due on Monday evening next.

The advices by the *City of Baltimore* are five days later than those by the *Arabia* at Halifax and Boston, but are without any features of particular importance.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York on Wednesday, the 20th July, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 31st ult.

The screw-steamship *Hungarian*, from Quebec July 23, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 1.

The screw-steamship *Adelaide*, from New-York July 31, *viâ* St. Johns, N.F., reached Galway on the 2d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

Nothing additional was known as to the Peace Conference.

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine had been dissolved.

The new loan to the British Government, on account of India, had been announced; it is for five millions sterling.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—M.

The news from the Continent, to-day, is pacific.

France is preparing for her naval disarmament.

On the Bourse, yesterday, the *rentes* closed at 69f. 45c.

The American Minister at Rome has obtained four hundred scudi ($450) compensation for Mr. PERKINS, of Boston, whose property was destroyed and family put in danger of their lives in the affair at Perugia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The sales of Cotton for the last three days have been 19.000 bales, of which 1,600 have been taken by speculators, and 2,500 by exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, yesterday, 7 3-16d for Middling Orleans, and 7d. for Middling Uplands. A few forced sales were made at a reduction of ⅛d.

The market, to-day, is dull, and the sales are about 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

The Cotton Market is quiet, but steady; holders offer their stocks freely, but show no disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods is quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET,

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the harvest prospects are favorable; they quote FLOUR very dull and offered freely at 10s.@12s. 3d. WHEAT dull, and quotations barely maintained; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 3d.; do. White, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

The BREADSTUFFS market is very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The PROVISION market is dull, with a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF heavy and tending downwards. PORK dull, and quotations nominal. BACON dull, but steady. LARD dull at 54s. TALLOW firmer but quiet.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

PROVISIONS are very dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

RESIN is steady at 3s. 9d. for common. POT ASHES steady at 27s.@27s. 6d.; Pearls quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. SUGAR, quiet. COFFEE, dull. RICE, dull.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is heavy; sales at 33s.@33s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

BREADSTUFFS are firm; holders are demanding an advance, which is not obtained however, except for foreign Wheat, which is 1s. higher. SUGAR, steady. COFFEE, firm. TEA, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE, firm. TALLOW 54s. 9d.@55s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d. The WOOL sales are progressing, and prices are slightly better.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Money market is slightly more stringent.

American Securities are steady.

Consols closed yesterday at 94⅞@95 for money and account. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 95@95⅛.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

Consols are quoted 94⅞@95.

Complaints Against the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

None of the "premonitory symptoms" which Mr. BOONE, in his letter of the 8th inst., to the Health Officer, adduces as "presaging" disease here, is so strong as the present foul state of the Croton water. For some time past the water has had a very disagreeable earthy flavor. Sometimes it tastes as if impregnated with putrid matter and is nauseating. Since complaint is general, the cause of the impurity must be in the river or in the reservoir. It is highly important, particularly at this season of the year, that every precaution should be taken to preserve the general health. The impurity of the water is dangerous and should receive prompt attention. If the TIMES would exert its influence to have the cause of complaint removed, it would greatly oblige those who, like the starling, "CAN'T GET OUT."

Putridity of the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the citizens what is the cause of the putrid state of the Croton water for some days past. Your valuable journal being such an advocate for clean streets, you would confer a great favor if you could cause the Croton Board to give us pure water.

CITIZEN OF TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The mortification felt by the English Parliament at the abrupt termination of the Italian war betrays itself in more ways than one. The Lords make speeches showing that the leaving of England out of the question is a sore subject for a nation proud of having heretofore been considered as indispensable in the settlement of grievances between other European nations. For years past, England's navy and England's money had given her such an ascendency as to make her prominent as the settler or mediatrice between Powers unable to agree. But what a change has occurred. France went to war without asking her aid, and made peace without asking her interference. At once a consciousness of waning power was felt, and speeches bitter and virulent became the order of the day in her Parliament, while her journals, with one notable exception, teemed with articles expressive of fear of a nation that could thus depend upon itself. The English public is most sensible to any attack upon its pocket, and as loud calls were made on all sides for increase of army and navy, it was necessary to calm the agitation sure to arise from increase of taxation. So, Lords in the Parliament and journals inimical to France, assured the British public that the reason for an increase of defences arose from the extraordinary armaments going on in France. This was the surest means of irritating the public against the French Government, the making it responsible for an unusual outlay of treasure. The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, comes out with an answer to these assertions.

You will bear in mind that before the beginning of the Italian war, the English journals raised a perfect storm of doubt and apprehension, because the Emperor NAPOLEON asserted his intention o defending his ally, the King of Sardinia, against the attacks of Austria, as well as his determination of aiding the Italian cause. They asserted that anew France was manifesting her ambitious views, that the Emperor NAPOLEON only thought of the aggrandizement of his dynasty. The wars of the first Empire were about to commence again, universal war was the inevitable result, and a thousand other such lugubrious prophecies. The object to be attained was not worth the danger to be run, doubt was expressed as to the French nation even wishing to localize the war, and abuse and distrust became the universal demonstrations. What results, now that the war is terminated and that the Emperor has proved that he stopped because he was unwilling to generalise the struggle? Those journals that apparently most dreaded to see the war begin, are now the loudest in their complaints at its cessation. The Italians, that great people (who before the war were not worth the danger to be run) are now pitied and lamented, they deserved better things, and those who refused to lend even their *moral* influence to the Italian cause now cry out against France, that shed in Italy's behalf her best blood and spent her treasure. Yes! the pacific English journals of yesterday are to-day rampant and bellicose. They are disappointed to find at the very moment when they were anxiously waiting new complications of the terrible drama, that the curtain should drop, no demand being made upon them to approve or disapprove. Then came the terrible reflection: what if this man, now so mighty, was to take it into his head to revenge the constant insults that our journals and our Parliament have ever heaped upon him! So, at once loud calls are made to arm, to prepare for the worst; Malta and Gibraltar are filled with cannons, balls and gunpowder; new fortifications are being erected on all sides, and volunteer and rifle corps are the words in all English mouths. And yet France has shown no desire to attack England. The Emperor NAPOLEON, appreciating the benefits to mankind in general of an alliance between the two countries, does all in his power to avoid the ill effects of the constant abuse and distrust evinced by the English. Still there must be some pause, or else the mischief done will be irretrievable. That things are going too far is evinced by the note I inclose you, taken from the *Moniteur*. It is a significant and alarming fact, and is a concession made to the irritation felt by the French nation against the unjustifiable attacks of the English Parliament and journals. But I dare prophecy that things will not come to extremities. As soon as the English find that France is getting roused, they will at once subside; as long as they could growl with impunity they kept up the chorus, but when they get a growl in response, they will reflect upon the matter, and just as Brother Jonathan becomes a *dear cousin*, when they have succeeded in vexing him, so will France become a *faithful ally* the moment she shows her teeth. Jealousy and a consciousness of waning power are the prime motives for the demonstration now made in England; but they must soon cease, or at least be varied, or else the world will see a war engaged, the most fearful in its results that ever yet occurred. It would be *un combat a mort*. Until a few days ago it was feared that the Sardinian Government would not send a representative to the Congress to be held at Zurich the latter part of this month, as per official notice made to the Federal Council by the French Government, which claims the good offices of the federal and local authorities to afford accommodation. (The Cabinet of Vienna sent a similar notification.) King VICTOR EMANUEL has just, however, designated as his plenipotentiary, M. DES AMBROIS, Senator of the Kingdom. He is said to be an able man, enjoying general confidence. The news received from Italy is grave. Each day manifestations more and more energetic, are made against the resumption of power by the Princes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. It were idle to attempt any repetition of the many absurd and unfounded rumors that are rife. Necessarily, al must be doubt and uncertainty, until the meeting at Zurich has taken place. Each day we find such journals as the *Indépendance Belge*, and others belonging to the same category, assuring their readers that such and such things are to be done, or have been done, with regard to the position of affairs in Italy. All this is, to say the least of it, premature. These journals have no exclusive means of information, and when they put words into the mouth of the Emperor NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, they do so without any authority or foundation whatever. Your readers may, perhaps, remember how egregiously deceived the *Indépendance* was as to the war. The day before the departure of the troops from Paris for Piedmont, the *Indépendance* had a telegram announcing that all was peaceful, and naming the city where the Congress was to meet. Just so in all matters that bear directly upon European affairs, does this journal assume to know more than any other. Sometimes its surmises are orrect, e tener 'tis the reverse; but, through all its animosity to LOUIS NAPOLEON continues increasing. I merely mention these things to put your readers on their guard against rumors sure e assume a more threatening aspect than facts warrant. The state of affairs in Italy is simply his: the people tired of a rule they have ever found a bad one, wish for a change; and country and city send in continual petitions to King VICTOR EMANUEL to assume the places of the sovereigns who left their dominions, trusting to Austrian good fortune in the chances of war for being reinstated. The question is, Will the Emperor NAPOLEON force these people to receive the runaways back again? Now this a question that it is a hard matter to answer; we have as yet nothing tangible to seize upon, and we must wait the action of the Representatives soon to meet at Zurich. Still the course of the Emperor NAPOLEON towards Italy, his expense of treasure and blood in her interest, to say nothing of the exposure of his own person on different occasions, are all so many arguments against such a turn of affairs. He will take now the same interest in the welfare of Italy that he felt before the termination of the war, and will no doubt see that the brilliant victories gained by the valiant army under his command are not fruitless. The Vienna journals concur in saying that NAPOLEON III. insisted that FRANCIS JOSEPH should jointly with him impress upon the Pope the necessity of reforms throughout the Papal States. It stands to reason that the Emperor of the French will not fail to prove to the citizens of Modena, Parma and Tuscany the same care and solicitude. Determined to oppose a serious resistance to the return of the unpopular Princes, the people of the three Principalities I have just named are arming and getting thoroughly prepared for service a *Guarda Nationale*, which will, if needful, fight to the last. Such precaution will surely be the means of accomplishing their desires, for to oppose them would bring about another war. GARIBALDI has a large force at his disposal—from thirteen to seventeen thousand men—but I am happy to state that, as a real and sincere patriot, GARIBALDI has observed all due compliance with the wishes of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and that as a Piedmontese General he holds himself subject to the order of his superior. Thus the hopes of the disorderly are at an end. GARIBALDI is a patriot, and not a revolutionist, in the *now* accepted sense of the word. None more than Americans should understand and sympathize with such men as GARIBALDI, KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and others, who wish to see their countries free. They have no designs upon the tranquility of Europe, have no malicious desire to light the fatal brand of revolution. What they wish is freedom for their oppressed countries, self-government, and a place and position among the nations of the earth. Why, in the name of all that is good and holy, will people confound *nationality* and *revolution*? They are as distinct as day and night. At the present time all unthinking disturbers of the peace of nations are styled Revolutionists. Let us not so call such patriots as the men I have named above.

Advices from Vienna go to prove that the Austrian Government has received from the King of the Two Sicilies a declaration that he sees no reason for refusing his adhesion to the proposed Italian Confederation.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed his determination of renouncing the throne in favor of his son. The French *Journal de Francfort* publishes a supplement in which a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces the abdication positively. The father, LEOPOLD II., was born on the 8th October, 1797, and his son FERDINAND on the 10th June, 1835. This latter was married to ANNA MARIA, daughter of the reigning King of Saxony. She was born in 1836, and died at Naples in February of the present year. Prince FERDINAND has a daughter, the Archduchess MARIA ANTOINETTE, born on the 10th January, 1858.

The Duke of Modena went at the express invitation of the Emperor of Austria from Verona to Vienna, where immediately after his arrival he was received by the Emperor. It is supposed that the resumption of his government causes some distrust in Vienna, the Modenese showing so great an aversion to him.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says:

"The Emperor ALEXANDER, on the day of the inauguration of the monument of the Emperor NICHOLAS, granted the sum of 8,325,000 roubles to the Relief Fund for old soldiers; and ordered that from Jan. 1, 1865, the soldiers discharged, and the widows and orphans of those deceased, shall be relieved from the fund. Five large vessels of war have been added to the fleet this year; one of them, the *Sinope*, a ship of the line, has been built at Nicolaieff, and is shortly to arrive at Cronstadt. The Russian Company of Commerce and Steam Navigation is constantly extending its operations; in the first four months of the present year its receipts were 1,208,931 roubles. In consequence of the conclusion of peace, the three *corps d'armée*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are to be again placed on a peace footing; the 5th is to remain for the present in a state to take the field."

You will notice that I do not mention how affairs are going on in Prussia. There is nothing to say save the fact that the troops are being disarmed and that the Prussian journals are carrying on a fierce war of words with the Austrian journals, but nothing of any importance transpires, setting aside that Prussia as well as England disown the famous articles of peace that were going the rounds a short time since. The problem is now, where did these much quoted articles, coming to us as the offspring of the Prussian Cabinet, emanate from? None of the journals that published them can now state who was the author, and none seem willing to state where they found them first.

I have often warned your readers against giving credence to journals such as the London *Times*, the *Indépendance Belge*, &c., they are always too far ahead of the news of the day. Our Spanish journals, just come to hand, contain but little likely to interest American readers, with the exception of the following confirmation of the extraordinary English armaments:

"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match, this place will be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Feline, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretext that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps of ruins, and the bronze artillery with which they were armed is still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing barracks on neutral ground, and by taking the stone destined for their walls in the quarries of San Roque."

It is now a fixed fact that the triumphal entrance of the French troops into Paris, with the Emperor at their head, will take place on the 15th of August, the Saint Napoleon. The ceremony will be a grand and imposing one.

THURSDAY, July 28.

I was right in calling your attention to the note in yesterday's *Moniteur* regarding the armaments going on in England. Almost all the English journals have taken alarm, and eagerly discuss the meaning of the *warning*, as they term it. The *Times* insists upon the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON wishes to stop the armament going on in England, so that he may meet with an easier prey. The *Morning Advertiser always* knew that a French invasion was intended; more reliable journals see in the fact of the *Moniteur* speaking out an alarming symptom, and they are correct, inasmuch as the constant outcry kept up will surely end by bringing about the result seemingly so much dreaded. To-day's *Constitutionnel* contains the following significant reproof of the present state of affairs in England:

"Would not one suppose, on seeing the agitation which prevails in England and the calm which reigns in France, that it is the English who are preparing to invade the French territory, and not the French to attack the English? For our part, the idea that England thinks of an aggression against our country never occurred to us; but we may be permitted to say that it is strange and offensive, both to our Government and the nation, to see every day English pens and English voices raising accusations against France, who has done nothing to justify them."

You will bear in mind that the *Constitutionnel* is semi-official; thus two distinct appeals to the better sense and justice of the English people have been made. Surely the tone employed by the writer in the semi-official organ is full of sincere conciliation. Let us hope that a foolish jealousy will not bring about a state of affairs that all men could but deprecate. The following account of the new Sardinian Ministers will no doubt be found interesting:

"M. RATAZZI, the Minister of the Interior, belongs by birth to the middle class of society, and is an advocate by profession. Previously to 1848 he practiced with success at Casale. In that year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the town of Alessandria, and before long he joined the Casati Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. He resigned after the peace of Milan, but subsequently became Keeper of the Seals in the Gioberti Ministry, and remained so until the battle of Novara. He then retired into private life, and recommenced the exercise of his profession at Casale. In 1850, however, he was reëlected deputy, and acted with the Liberal Party. In 1851 he was elected President of the Chamber; but subsequently Count CAVOUR made him Minister of the Interior and of Justice, and in that capacity he carried the bills on convents and on mortmain, which caused so great a sensation in Italy; he also carried through the Chamber of Deputies a bill on civil marriage, but it was rejected by the Senate. Having ceased to be Minister, he again became President of the Chamber. He has all his life been remarkable for political uprightness, fidelity to the King, and devotedness to the use of Italian in de pendence. He is an able Minister and an eloquent speaker. Amongst other incidents in his career, he was one of the deputation sent by Sardinia to condole with the late King CHARLES ALBERT when in exile at Oporto; and His Majesty was so much pleased with him that he made him stay nearly three weeks in that city. Another incident is, that after the attempt of ORSINI he was one of the first to propose a modification of the laws on the Press. Gen. DE LA MARMORA, the new President of the Council and Minister of War, is well known. He has been Minister of War for ten years, and it was he who organized the Piedmontese army. He served with it with great distinction both in the Crimea and in Italy. He is considered both a good administrator and a good soldier. He enjoys the friendship of the King. He belongs to one of the noblest families in Piedmont, his brother being the Prince DE MASSERANO; and he is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Annunziada and with that of the Legion of Honor. He is only fifty years of age. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DABORMIDA, is a Lieutenant-General in the army, and was formerly a Minister. He is sixty-five years of age, and is of considerable ability. M. MIGLIETTI, Minister of Grace and Justice, is an advocate and an intimate friend of M. RATAZZI. The new Minister of Finance, M. OYTANA, is considered an able financier, and has had the advantage of having been for ten years a Director-General of the Ministry of Finance. He is a Deputy. The Marquis DE MONTICELLI is a very wealthy Genoese noble, and belongs to that faction of the Genoese aristocracy who are devoted to the House of Savoy. He has been several years a Deputy, and has always voted with the Liberal Party. He was Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior under the Cavour and Ratazzi Cabinet."

From all portions of the Empire addresses of congratulation continue to pour in. The people, who at first accepted the peace enthusiastically, became in a short time discontented, but now are again back to first impressions. The fact is, the blessings of peace are inestimable, and *all* the French nation is now content. Glory has been shed anew upon the country, and a sudden peace will prevent the people from feeling the pressure usually attendant upon a state of war. The reaction, as I said above, is complete. The following telegram has just reached the city:

"BERLIN, 27th.—The *Gazette du Senat*, of St. Petersburg, of yesterday, publishes the treaty, in twelve articles, concluded and ratified between Russia and China. The document states that a Russian Minister shall reside at Pekin, and stipulates for protection for Christian missionaries. There will be a monthly mail between Kiatcha and Pekin."

It is now rumored in our political circles that Count WALEWSKI has drawn up a project of Confederation for Italy. It is said to contain a provision for a Federal army, and from what I can learn of the whole project it resembles in most respects the Germanic Confederation. DEAN.

Arrival of General Admiral Steam Frigate at Cronstadt.

Particulars of the Voyage—Reception of Mr. Webb by Grand Duke Constantine—Visits by the Admiral of the Fleet—Vessel to be put in Commission in Ten Days—The Emperor Alexander to Visit and Inspect the Ship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

After a very vexatious delay of ten days in the port of Cherbourg, coaling up and waiting for Capt. CHESTAKOFF and lady, who had gone to Paris, he expecting to receive orders there, we hove up our anchor at 6½ P. M. on the 8th inst., and entered the British Channel with charming weather and finding the sea uncommonly smooth. Running up the Channel, we were in sight of land for a great distance, seeing very plainly Hastings, Deal, Dover, &c., &c., and passed everything in shape of steamer, or vessel of any kind, with great ease—although steaming with but four boilers, (six being, the whole number,) soon entered the North Sea, still keeping fine weather, and passed through the Cattegat and Skagger Rack moderately, and stopped at Elsinore to exchange pilots, and steamed up the Sound near to Copenhagen, when we got rid of our pilot and steered on our course to the Baltic, still using but four boilers, and on the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., cast anchor in the harbor of Cronstadt, arriving some days before we were expected, notwithstanding the Grand Duke had been telegraphed of the day of our departure from Cherbourg. Could have made much greater speed had we used the whole number of boilers, but the Russian officers wishing a safe trip to a speedy one, the navigation being intricate and dangerous, we used but four boilers, and those but a part of the time, as we used sail alone for a very great distance.

The following is a summary of the trip:

From 6 P. M., the 8th inst. and up to noon of 9th, ran	150 miles
From 9th to 10th	230 miles
From 10th to 11th	180 miles
From 11th to 12th	258 miles
From 12th to 13th	216 miles
From 13th to 14th	250 miles
From 14th to 15th	260 miles

which brought us to our anchorage in the lower bay, off Cronstadt.

We had hardly safely anchored when we were boarded by great numbers of officers from the different vessels of the fleet now lying in the harbor, and all greatly admired—examining minutely her brass work on the upper deck, her gun carriages and great quantities of costly woods, &c., &c. I soon saw a stir among the officers on deck, and immediately was heard: "The Admiral is coming." Soon the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE made his appearance, accompanied by his suite; and now commenced a scene which should be witnessed in order to be appreciated. The Grand Duke seized CHESTAKOFF and kissed him on each cheek a number of times, and CHESTAKOFF returning the same with very good grace. Kissing and hugging now became, among the officers, quite a prevailing fashion, and I sincerely believe, notwithstanding my constitutional want of confidence in such matters, that had there been a pretty young lady within reach I should have been sorely tempted to follow their example; but, alas, no female was to be seen, and I contented myself with the sight of the Grand Duke as he shook Mr. WEBB warmly by the hand, exclaiming: "WEBB, I am glad to see you here with the job finished." They now examined everything above and below, returning apparently highly pleased with all they saw, and the Grand Duke asking Mr. WEBB to take a glass of wine with him, accompanied by a few of his officers, highly complimented him upon the successful voyage of the *General Admiral*, her fine appearance, etc. Among those officers who visited us, was Admiral SCHAUNTZ, the same who visited the United States in 1839, as *Captain S.*, now Admiral of the division of the fleet now lying in the port of Cronstadt. This gentleman, upon arriving on deck, after a thorough examination of the vessel, though she is, to use his own expression, "*a devil of a ship.*" The frigate now, without delay, entered the narrow passage of the basin to discharge cargo and take on board he armament and prepare for the review of the fleet by the Emperor in ten days from this; and the Grand Duke is determined that she shall appear with the rest, and at 12 o'clock, as the moon was shining brightly, I looked upon the quay to which we were fastened, and there saw the Grand Duke still standing in company with his officers, examining her model and our proceedings with much interest. As we entered the harbor we passed through the whole fleet and passed very close the frigate built for the Russian Government at Bordeaux. This vessel is called by those high in office, as a French humbug. Finding it impossible upon starting from Bordeaux to reach Cronstadt, she put in at Copenhagen for repairs, and the Russian Government has already instituted a suit for damages against the builder. In eight or ten days the Emperor reviews the fleet, and the *General Admiral* is to be ready to appear at that time, as she has already received her guns aboard.

On the morning of the 16th, we chartered a little propeller to take our party and baggage to St. Petersburg, and bidding good-bye to our kind friends on board, and after about two hours' steaming, we arrived safely at the Custom House wharf, where we all enjoyed ourselves mightily, laughing at the officers as they examined our goods—they speaking neither English nor French, and we talking neither German nor Russian, tried to make ourselves intelligible by a pantomimic conversation; but we at last [illegible] little delay obtained a sufficient number of droskies (the most uncomfortable of vehicles) and gaily went on our way to the hotel, enjoying the novel scenes as they presented themselves to our wondering gaze. The Emperor is to be on board the frigate *General Admiral* to-morrow, and Mr. WEBB has received an invitation to meet him there. Yours, ACHEVE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Amherst College—Alumni Gatherings—Necrology of the Year—Addresses and Orations—Class Dinners—Social Union Pluck—Athenian and Alexandrian Reunions, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

I write from a cockloft of the Amherst House, in a room about twice as large as a Saratoga trunk, on a stand that does treble duty, as wash-stand, secretary, and centre-table. Our venerable landlord, whose glory is, that he does the best he can for everybody, could not have devised a more satisfactory method of discovering to me the crowd that throngs Amherst on this fairest day of the season, than to perch me under the eaves, in a little bandbox of a room, where broken chairs, carpetless floors, and yellow-washed walls, are the envy of all on the same floor, inasmuch as none of them have the privilege of chosing their chums to share accommodation with them. Out of our front window there is a scene that would do good to the heart of a wondering Yankee—a scene which nothing but a horse show, a hanging, or a Commencement, ever produces in the fullness of its noisy variety. The "Green" which, running the length of the main street, is only fenced from the side-walks by lines of aged elms, is at this end the gathering place of a compact crowd of carriages relieved of their propelling power, and of men, women and children. From early daybreak till past noon all the streets were crawling with teams moving in to enjoy the occasion; each party after its fashion. The intellectual, those who wear spectacles, and the friends of the students, are gathering in and about the old "squat church," where the seniors are yet in the full tide of their orations. Benches, many deep, flank the church on all sides, on which the unticketed and the crowded-out sit patiently, fanning themselves, as if, though rods away from hearing distance, they would not lose a word for the world. The turf is covered with those who are crowded off the benches, lying as quietly in the shade as if the attitude of attention would surely bring them a fair share of the feast of reason, as it certainly does of the music with which DODWORTH's Band intersperses the severer exercises. But away from the vicinity of the church, it is a different kind of gathering. From a stand of "pure jewelry," offered at the wholesale price of the gilt and washed article, a brawny Vermonter, in one perpetual stream of oratory, of the Congressional order, exhorts all persons to step up and buy, only varying the oration by a song which he accompanies with the fiddle, of which the refrain always is, "step up and buy." Another is peddling harvest pears, invoking custom in strains of lofty eloquence. Another sings away suspenders; another preaches off lash-whips; another, with exhortations to sobriety and temperance, mixes his loud calls to come up and get a drink of ginger pop. Another invites the independent sons and daughters of the Commonwealth to step inside the tent and see the boa constrictor. Another chants the beauties of his panorama, with twenty-five unequaled views for a dime. Carts of cakes and oranges, wagons full of all Yankee notions, each surmounted by a strong-lunged orator; plows, to which the vender offers to attach a dynamometer and prove their strength—all at once are the centre of a circle not slow to see, and buy, and bargain' as they whittle and guess they are as cheap as any lately offered. The fronts of buildings, the piazzas of the two hotels, and all places for resting, are occupied by stout New England girls, gay in their holiday costume, and happy, as they are always bound to be, on such rarely returning occasions.

Commencement week opened with the sermon to the Graduating Class on Sunday night—the Baccalaureate discourse by Dr. STEARNS, in which with his accustomed energy and vigor he set forth the central principle of Amherst College—to make scholars who shall be an honor to their Alma Mater and a blessing to mankind, to make ministers and missionaries of Christ, who shall exert a powerful influence in the conversion of the world; to make jurists, statesmen, physicians, teachers, who in their respective spheres shall prove themselves the benefactors of their race—to make men, in the broadest and noblest sense of the word—men of power, using that power for good in whatever sphere of life they may be called to act.

On Monday evening the Sweetzer Prize Declamations came off. The first prizes were awarded to EDWIN N. ANDREWS of the Sophomore, and CHARLES H. SWEETZER of the Freshman Class; the second to ALFRED MADDOCK, Sophomore, and LUTHER D. SHEPHARD, Freshman.

The Phi Beta Kappa met at 2 P. M., of Tuesday. The new officers elected were Prof. SNELL, President; Prof. J. G. VOSE, Vice-President, and Prof. J. H. SEELYE, Secretary. Prof. HACKETT, of the Newton Theological Society, was elected Orator for 1860, and Prof. HARRIS, of the Bangor Seminary, Substitute. At 3 o'clock Dr. BARNES SEARS, of Brown University, delivered his accustomed discourse on University Education.

Tuesday evening the Rev. S. T. SEELYE, of Albany, N. Y., (brother of Prof. SEELYE,) addressed the Society of Inquiry.

On Wednesday, at 8 A. M., (they keep early hours in this latitude,) the annual meeting of the Alumni opened, Judge SIMEON NASH presiding, and Prof. SEELYE acting as permanent Secretary. The Rev. F. A. MARSH, of Nashua, N. H., was chosen Orator for next year, and the Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston, Substitute. The list of deceased graduates during the year numbered eight, and were as follows:

The Rev. LEONARD JOHNSON, of the Class of 1824, who entered with the first class that ever was instructed here. He died at Triangle, N. Y., aged 60.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARDS FANWELL, of the class of 1836, died at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 49 years.

The Rev. ALEX. MONTGOMERY, of the Class of 1837, died at Beloit, Wis., aged 50 years. His wife and five children survive him.

The Rev. SOLOMON DWIGHT PITKIN, of the class of 1843, died at Woodbridge, N. J., aged 36 years. His remains were removed by his congregation to Battle Creek, Mich.

EDWARD JOSEPH CORNISH, of the class of 1845, died in Washington, Miss., aged 39 years, where he was the esteemed President of the Collegiate Institute.

The Rev. WM. DODD FLAGG, of the class of 1853, died in Boylston, Mass., aged 30 years.

SYLVANUS CHICKERING PRIEST, of the class of 1858, died in North Elba, N. Y., aged 22 years.

HENRY GILES DELANO, of the class of 1858, died in Sunderland, Mass., aged 23 years.

The Association chose as a Committee to collect and expend the Library Fund, Prof. Tyler, Dr. Paine, of Holden, Dr. E. Hitchcock, Jr., and L. M. Boltwood.

At 11 A. M. of Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of the (N. Y.) Union Theological Seminary, delivered in the Church the oration before the Alumni, which was by all odds the noblest production of Commencement week. It was one strong current of rich suggestive Christian thoughts, upon "Civilization" as the text. In the afternoon the "Social Union," which is the Commencement style of the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies, was addressed by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York. The production did justice to the reputation of the "Lounger" as an elegant, easy writer, pleasant speaker and thorough Anti-Slavery man. At its conclusion, such of the Alumni as entertained kind memories of the Literary Societies, gathered to their several reunions in their new and beautiful halls which have lately been completed. These rooms are the ones in which the Societies hold the r weekly meetings, keep their libraries and receive their friends. Their walls are frescoed, their floors carpeted, and are furnished in a style that would have frightened the boys who constituted and gloried in the Societies of the same name twenty years ago. No more huddling into the dingy Rhetorical and Latin rooms, stationing a janitor with the password at the door, far away from which in different buildings were the meagre libraries that then seemed splendid and altogether overtopping the boasted College Library, then amply accommodated in a small room in the chapel, but now enjoying a fire-proof stone building on its own account. But with all their beauty and amplitude of accommodation it is doubtful if the present generation of students enjoy so much as their aged ancestors did the peculiar delights of the Societies. They are now in wholesome condition, appreciated well, and their meetings zealous and full. Then they were the central lights around which all others revolved. Old Athens enjoyed a wider diameter and a greater girth of proportion than all the College beside. Old Alexandria was the hub of the universal intellectual world. Social Union was the watch word that carried further, sounded better, and better educated its men than all the aggregated professors and Class exercises—so thought the fellows of 1830 and their successors down to 1842. But in an evil hour it was agreed to make a new deal. The three grand societies were bidden to put a price each upon her library, cherished relics and sacred archives. Their members were stirred into one mass and then equally divided in two. Athens taking her own and half of Social Union; Alexandria her own and the other half; and by way of a sop to old Social Unionists, both were to be called Social Union when they met on Commencement week to be addressed. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, and yet it could hardly have been helped. Three societies were one too many; three dragged rather heavily upon the purses of members, and two might be made to go with ease and spirit. Athenians and Alexandrians took the change easily, but Social Union was enraged. Every year since, when the Reunions came, the Alexandrians and Athenians crook the knee to the Socials and beg them to come in and be at home. For the most part, however, they will do no such thing. Dr. HITCHCOCK, the orator of the Alumni this year, the Rev. Dr. STONE, the Rev. SAMUEL SPAULDING, Judge GILLETTE, the Rev. LYMAN WHITING, and others, now over twenty years used to the storms of the outside world, are back here again, but with the strife of this ancient drift scratched deep into their souls. A better spirit prevails when they leave than when they came; still they wander about insisting they are homeless, and not yet despairing of unearthing the ashes of their old temple. This morning these Social Unionists met in the Greek Room, pursuant to a call posted on all conspicuous trees, to consider their case. They overhauled the box of old records, and appointed the Revs. SPAULDING and WHITING a committee to call a meeting—a general congregation of all Social Unionists—to take decisive and final action in the matter.

The Athenians yesterday—to return to the topic—had a very spirited and lively time. Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of New-York, was called to the chair; the Librarian reported a flourishing condition of the finances, and then the Classes were called from 1822 down. The session held late, as it needs must, for some thirty generations had to be heard from. The Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Boston, rehearsed the primordial conditions of Athenian society; the Rev. Mr. TOBY, of Durham, spoke for the Class of 1828. Judge NASH, of Ohio, indulged in the personalities of 1829 to the great delight of the younger people. Rev. Mr. SABINE, of Templeton, Mass., and Rev. Dr. BRACE reproduced glowing pictures of the times when the bully Class of 1832 was a Junior. These were the days of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the anecdotes of that erratic young Independent came in thick and fast. The majority insisted that he was a very good scholar, and might have been a better debater one if he had been disposed. Rev. Mr. BANNISTER, of 1835, insisted that said Mr. BEECHER was a great mathematician in College, but that he entertained in his remote youth as great a contempt for College honors as since then he has for the opinions of fogies. Rev. Mr. MANN and Rev. Mr. MANDELL (a Social Unionist,) of 1838, recounted the battles of the times when the Societies engrossed more attention than any other department of College life. Dr. ALDEN, Rev. Mr. KENDALL and Rev. Mr. CLIFT, of Stonington, Conn., and Rev. Mr. RICE spoke for 1839. And so they went on, the latter Classes being more thickly represented, until the climacteric of zeal and interest was reached in the Class of 1861.

The Alexandrians had a good time, too, in their Hall, Rev. Mr. LORD presiding. But the mail is closing and I must do likewise, leaving the day before Commencement still only half reported. GLAUCUS.

Commencement-Day—Class Meetings—Alumni Records—Gossip of the Hill, &c.

AMHERST, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

Commencement has passed off with *éclat*. The exercises in the Church were exceedingly creditable, and the heat tolerable. In the opening prayer, Dr. STEARNS touchingly alluded to the late death of two of the members of the Senior Class, who were to have shared in its honors—JOHN L. H. WARD, of Abingdon, Salutatorian, and WESLEY SQUIER, of Wales, who was to have delivered an oration. As their places were reached in the order, the brief announcement was made that they had died—and solemn music followed. The programme was as follows, with music (by Dodworth's Band) interspersed:

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.—* John L. H. Ward, Abingdon.
2. Oration—The Progressive Development of the Race.—James N. Thresher, Stafford, Ct.
3. Oration—The Errors of the Puritans.—Thomas A. Lewis, Ware.
4. Oration—The Heroism of Humboldt.—Luther Keene, Jr., Atkinson, Me.
5. Oration—Platonism and Christianity.—Henry J. Bruce, Springfield.
6. Oration—the Spirit of Chivalry—George L. Smead, Greenfield.
7. Oration—Religious Toleration.—Amos F. Shattuck, Hollis, N. H.
8. Oration—True Dignity.—Philander Read, Wattsburgh, Pa.
9. Greek Oration.—George Constantine, Athens, Greece.
10. Oration—Madam Roland.—Luther R. Smith, Coleraine
11. Oration—Improvement of the Social Character by Religion.—* Wesley Squier, Wales.
12. Oration—Origin and Progress of the Copernican System of Astronomy—Alpheus R. Nichols.
13. Oration—Criticism—Edward H. Spooner, North Brookfield.
14—Oration—The Sophists—William H. Barrows, Gorlieyville, Conn.
15. Poem—The New-England Homestead—James F. Claflin, Hopkinton.
16. Oration—The Military Art—John S. Willain, Philadelphia, Penn.
17. Oration—Schiller—Edward W. Pierce, North Abington.
18. The English Oration—The True Idea of History—Judson Smith, Middlefield.
19. The Revival of Labor—Malcolm McG. Dana, Brooklyn, N. Y.
20. Oration—Sacred Music—Sandford W. Billings, Sharon.
21. Oration—Science, a Teacher of Religious Truth—Samuel E. Herrick, Southampton, N. Y.
22. The Philosophical Oration—The Relation of Philosophy to Protestantism—Henry C. Skinner, Princeton. Degrees conferred.
23. Valedictory—James P. French, Philadelphia, Pa. Prayer by the President.

* Died since the appointment.

To her credit Amherst made no D. D.'s this year, and only one man, the Hon. GEORGE GRENNELL, of Greenfield, an LL. D. The honorary degree of A. B., was conferred on Edward Barrett, of Northampton, and the honorary A. M. on Albert D. Hagar. George W. Copeland, John W. De Forest, James H. Clark, and the Rev. Peter C. Headley.

The following is the list of gentlemen, who, graduating to-day, received their A. B.:

William Lee Apthorp, Roxbury; William Henry Barrows, Gurleyville, Conn.; Sandford Waters Billings, Sharon; Frederick Augustus Billings, Jr., Framingham; Thomas Mason Boss, New-London, Conn.; Henry James Bruce, Springfield; James Fitzgerald Claflin, Hopkinton; Gansevoort D. Consaul, Schenectady, N. Y.; George Constantine, Athens, Greece; Malcolm McGregor Dana, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Cornelius Ewing, Holyoke; James Paulus French, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Quincy Hall, Columbus, O.; Joshua Gilman Hawkes, Lynnfield; Samuel Edward Herrick, Southampton, N. Y.; Henry Francis Hyde, West Killingly, Conn.; Luther Keene, Jr., Atkinson, Me.; George Brown Knapp, Boston; Eben Alex. Knowlton Kittery, Me.; Thos. Augustus Lewis, Ware; Samuel Morrison, Windham, N. H.; Rufus A. Morrison, Windham, N. H.; A. R. Nichols, Brookfield; Edward Willard Pierce, North Abington; Albert Augustus Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philander Read, Wattsburg, Pa.; Amos Franklin Shattuck, Hollis, N. H.; Henry Clay Skinner, Princeton; George Lewis Smead, Greenfield; Judson Smith, Middlefield; Luther Rossiter Smith, Coleraine; Edward Horace Spooner, North Brookfield; Wesley Squier, Wales; Henry Martyn Stevens, Bluehill, Me.; Jas. Nelson Thresher, Stafford, Ct.; Joseph Osmond Tiffany, Attleboro', Conn.; Henry Tupper, Monson; George W. Ware, Jr., Ware; John Lord Hayes Ward, Abington; Hylas Tenny Wheeler, Derry, N. H.; John Sates Willain, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard Morris Wyckoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The number in the College during the first year was 236; seniors 47, juniors 53, sophomores [illegible], freshmen 74. The incoming class of Freshmen promises to be very large.

Besides the Alumni reunions to which I have already alluded, several classes were back to dine together, and rehearse their experiences of the world.

The class of 1839 celebrated its vigintal; sixteen were present—four lawyers and twelve clergymen, as follows: Clift, Barber, Whitney, DeForest, Storrs, Huntington, Wakefield, Clapp, Prescott, Bonney, Tolman, Gillette, Alden, Spaulding, [illegible], and Kendall. They made a night of it over their supper at the Amherst house, and had a memorable time.

Of the class of 1840, six were present, viz.: Delano, Leland, Tuck, Snell, Miller and Tuthill. Mr. DELANO (Northampton,) was appointed Secretary, and instructed to beletter and invite the class to a general reunion and supper next year—their vigintal.

The class of 1849 met in considerable numbers. That of 1856 had twenty members present; eleven of their number had finished a theological course, one was settled in the ministry, six were licensed lawyers, and two physicians. Two had died, [illegible] were married, and three children had been born to them. The silver cup for the first born was voted to the child of the valedictorian. Their supper was set at the house of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the class Secretary.

Among the novel features of the College grounds is the garden in front of old Middle, full of choice flowers, and now in its glory. It is under the especial charge of Prof. CLARK, who has been accustomed to deliver to the class that volunteered to keep it in condition peripatetic lectures on Gardening, Husbandry, Botany and Agricultural Chemistry, while their labors progressed. The Trustees have voted a handsome sum for the enlargement and culture next year.

Physical games are in great favor here. A substantial gymnasium is to be erected at once, in a line with new East College, with all desirable furnishings. The funds for the purpose are already in hand. Besides this, ampler grounds are at once to be prepared for the base ball and cricket clubs which are in notable condition here, and green with laurels, as you and the Williams College boys well know.

I have already alluded to the fact that the old social Unionists have held a meeting; this is what they did:—They appointed a committee consisting of S. T. SPAULDING, Esq., Northampton; Rev. L. WHITING, of Brooklyn; and JOHN F. SEVERANCE, of Wilson, N. Y., to look up a true and indisputable history of the process by which the gallant old Society was exterminated, and to determine some plan of action to be adopted by the Alumni, by which the matter may be finally and definitely settled. The meeting, moreover reaffirmed, and the Committee is to devise, some method of practically applying the resolutions passed some years ago, regarding the other two societies as trustees of the sequestered books and other property of the Social Union. It is expected that next year the members will rally in force, and if the Committee has so poulticed the tumor in the meanwhile as to bring it to a head, to prick it and secure a subsidence.

East evening the secret societies, of which there are three all in vigorous growth at Amherst, had their reunions. To Psi Upsilon, whose beautifully decorated hall is the admiration of the Fraternity, and would be of the uninitiated, if ever their eyes had been permitted to look on its symbolic frescoes, and elegant equipments,—there was a large gathering of brethren from sundry States. Where the graduate of a distant College comes up to witness the Anniversary exercises of this, if he only knows the grip, and has in his central soul the interpretation of the mystic diamond, he wanders no more like an unquiet ghost, after he has drifted into such a fraternity meeting. Though every face within the circle of the mountains is strange to him, he feels straightway at home,—and goes off again with pleasant impressions; for which reason, if no other, they are unwise who deprecate the maintainance of Chapters of those secret Societies in College, which have in every other first-class institution of the sort a branch.

The Alpha Delta Phi mustered well, too—a long line of classes being represented in returned alumni. It is said that the Chapter here has determined during the coming year to put up a building for its use. It is intended to make it such a building that, by renting the portions not needed for their own purposes, they may derive a handsome annual income from it.

The Alumni Dinner came off at 1½ P. M. to-day. Three long tables stretched the length of the Alumni Hall. They were loaded with all cold substantials and delicacies of seasonable fruit. Above the odor of edibles rose the fragrance of the fresh bouquets with which all possible standing-places for vases were adorned. Orange trees, loaded with ripe fruit, marked the centers of each, and garlands of evergreens festooned the walls. The after-dinner speeches were all brief and good. The speakers were Dr. STEARNS, Judge NASH, the Rev. Dr. STORRS, and others of the Alumni; Mr. BINNEY of Philadelphia, Mr. STEBBINS, and the Rev. Dr. PERKINS, of Ooromiah. While this gentleman was speaking, the whistle of the locomotive for the departure of the train for Palmer cleared the room of half the company, and what after that hour contributed to their edification and merriment, your correspondent cannot say. Never was there a more pleasantly-managed Alumni Dinner, however, than it was up to the hour that the steam-whistle sounded. It was a fitting conclusion to the feast of the week. The weather was delightful, the air balmy and clear, the landscape never so gladdening. The College flourishes in every department, and finds troops of new friends every year. GLAUCUS.

Commencement of Middlebury College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The exercises of the fifty-ninth annual Commencement of this College commenced by the Baccalaureate sermon of President LABAREE, delivered on Sunday, Aug. 7. His theme was the "Relation of the Bible to Education." It was a fine, flowing discourse, replete with flowers of metaphor and concise reasoning, with an excursive flight amid the more subtle departments of ethics and metaphysics, evincing great thought, elaborate and interesting argumentation, and much scholarly culture.

On the day following, the Junior Class waited upon Prof. BOARDMAN at his residence, and presented him with a silver pitcher, valued at $70, with a suitable inscription. The presentation speech was made by WILLIAM S. G[illegible]

On Tuesday, the address before the Philomathean Society was delivered by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield. His subject was "The Relations of Art to Life." The address before the Philadelphians on the same day was reserved for the [illegible] E. B. FOSTER. [illegible] "Parkerian" demonstration, and was about as good as such things usually are.

To-day the Commencement proper came off in the Congregational Church. The house was densely packed and the Alumni mustered in strong numbers. Some of the orations were delivered with the usual collegiate stiffness, which I suppose will appear at every Commencement. The valedictorian oration, by Mr. W. R. SHERMAN, was vigorous, argumentative, and delivered in a manly strain of eloquence. The Master's oration, by Mr. C. M. MEAD, was, however, I think, the best received.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

A. M.—Norman F. Cooleege, of Georgia; C. F. Ford, Castleton, Medical College; Samuel S[illegible], Boston, Mass.; Charles H. Anthony, Albany, N. Y.

LL. D.—The Hon. George H. Davis, Secretary of London Tract Society, London, England, and the Hon. Peter Starr, of Middlebury, Vt.

D. D.—The Rev. Luther Lee, Professor of Theology, at the Wesleyan Seminary.

Among the distinguished persons present at Commencement were Gov. Hiland Hall of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Walker, the Hon. Solomon Foot of the United States Senate, Dr. Jonathan Walker of Boston, Professor of the Wisconsin University, and many others.

This evening the Commencement Levee was held at President LABAREE's house, and was accompanied with the usual festivities. The Alumni dinner takes place to-morrow. This is rather an unusual order of things. It is the custom of other

Colleges to have the Commencement exercises conclude the entire business.

The following is the annual Necrological list of Middlebury College:

Class 1807—The Hon. William Slade, Ex-Governor of Vermont.
Class 1808—Noadiah More.
Class 1814—Nehemiah Cutter, M. D.
Class 1814—The Rev. Reuben Post, D. D.
Class 1820—The Rev. Ira Pierson.
Class 1821—The Rev. John Ingersoll.
Class 1823—The Rev. Amos Savage.
Class 1837—George W. Strong.
Class 1845—Lavinus Champman.
Class 18:3—Gilbert C. Lane.

Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The National Teachers' Association has just closed the first day of its sessions here, and has done a grand day's work for the cause of education here, and in this region. The Association was welcomed to the city by Mayor BERRITT in behalf of the City Government, and by S. Y. ATLEY, Esq., for the Board of Trustees of the schools of the City. The latter gentleman gave some statistics of value respecting the progress and present state of the system of public schools here. The first effort to establish free schools in the city was made in 1805, when, on account of the fact that the schools were public and free, great opposition was raised against them, and many considered it disgraceful to patronize them. The system was organized in 1845, and reorganized in 1853. There are twelve members of the Board of Trustees. The number of pupils is about 2,500. There are thirty-six teachers, whose annual salaries amount to $12,000. The annual cost of the schools at the present time is about $27,000. Within the past year a specific tax has been levied to support the schools, and the system has increased in popularity, as every one who pays a tax is led to look after the schools and become interested in them. The City Government has appropriated a sum this week for the building of a convenient school-house in the First Ward. The executive branch of the Government is as liberally disposed as the legislative. Though every application to Congress for aid has heretofore failed, there is good reason to expect that at the next session an appropriation will be granted,

The President, Mr. RICOFF, Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati, responded in behalf of the Association to the welcome extended to it, and proceeded to deliver the customary annual address, in which the various topics which would be likely to be presented for the consideration of the body were suggested.

On motion by Mr. VALENTINE, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., a Committee was raised to confer with the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain what additional statistics on the subject of Education may be obtained when taking the census.

Prof. REED, of Wisconsin University, then gave an excellent address on the subject of "Civil Polity as a Branch of Education in Common Schools."

On motion of Prof. REED, and after suitable remarks by him and Messrs. MCJILTON, of Maryland; GREENLEAF and VALENTINE, of New-York; SHELDON, of Massachusetts; and SMITH, of Connecticut, a Committee was ordered to be raised to prepare suitable resolutions with reference to the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, who was a member of the Association; and it was ordered also that the Association adjourn till evening in respect to his memory.

At the evening session, the Committee reported the following resolutions on the above subject:

Whereas intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, late President of Antioch College, and a member of this body; therefore

Resolved, That by this afflictive dispensation of Providence, this Association, the cause of education generally, and the world at large, have lost a friend, whose distinguished efforts in the cause of human improvement entitle him to the lasting remembrance of every lover of his race.

Resolved, That by his persistent and untiring labors for the advancement of education, in this country, his zeal and enthusiasm in the great work of imparting instruction, his readiness to coöperate in enterprises of reform and philanthropy, not less than by his brilliant talents, great learning, and high moral qualities, the name of HORACE MANN is sacredly embalmed in the treasury of all those who were associated with him, and all who love the great cause in which his life was so devotedly spent.

Resolved, That, as members of this Association, we shall ever cherish a lively recollection of the interest which our departed friend took in the welfare and prosperity of this body; and that, as the highest respect we can show for his memory, we will endeavor to follow his example, and imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the family of the deceased, to the students and officers of the institution over which he presided, and to the circle of personal friends upon whom this sudden blow must fall with crushing weight; and trust that the consolations of heaven will be afforded them in this hour of trial and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made out, and duly signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PENNEL, of St. Louis, who was at one time associated with Mr. MANN at Antioch College and who was with him at the time of his death gave some very interesting statements in regard to his real views on one or two points about which there has been some misunderstanding. One subject particularly, in regard to which his views have been misunderstood, is that of corporal punishment. Mr. MANN never held the sentiment that corporal punishment should not under any circumstances be inflicted. He wished to urge strongly that teachers should employ the highest motives for influencing their pupils, and as the fear of punishment was one of the lowest, he would dispense with it as far as possible. Mr. PENNELL continued in an eloquent eulogy upon Mr. MANN.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The next exercise was an address by ELBRIDGE SMITH, Esq., Principal of the Norwich Free Academy, Connecticut. His subject was—"The Place which Christianity should Occupy in American Education." This was an exceedingly able and scholarly production, and one that in its presentation gained the fullest attention of the audience during its delivery, and their hearty applause at its close. No sketch can properly present its beauties of style in language and its truly catholic spirit.

A short time was occupied by members of the Association and others in discussing the main features of the address.

Mr. STARK, of Missouri, thought there were some points in which he could not agree with the speaker, but he did not specify what they were.

The Rev. Dr. TURNER, of Tallahassee, Fla., said that it partook of the nature of the sunny clime from which he had come, and that if he had heard and should hear nothing else at this meeting, he would feel himself amply repaid for all the weariness and expense of his journey to this city to have listened to it.

Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON TAYLOR, of Wilmington, Del., was exceedingly pleased with the address, particularly with the idea of making Christianity practical,

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq., of Washington, was called up and gave an eloquent indorsement of the doctrines of the address.

The Association then adjourned.

One of the plans of business for to-morrow will be a call upon the President, who has politely intimated, in reply to an inquiry by a Committee of the Association whether such a visit would be agreeable, that he will be pleased to receive the Association at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Political Affairs in Utah.

RETIREMENT OF BERNHISEL—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

From the Deseret News, July 6.

At a meeting of citizens of Great Salt Lake County, held at the Historian's Office, Great Salt Lake City, July 2, pursuant to previous notice, on motion, the Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL was called to the Chair, and JAMES FERGUSON, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate candidates for the several offices to be voted for in this county at the approaching August election.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare a list of candidates to be submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman appointed W. H. HOOPER, H. C. KIMBALL and E. SMITH said Committee.

After the Committee retired, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, who highly complimented our late delegate to Congress for the course he has taken in the discharge of his duties, followed by the Hon. HOSEA STOUT.

On the return of the Committee, their chairman, Captain Hooper, reported the following list of names of candidates, which were severally presented to the meeting and approved of unanimously:

For Delegate to Congress—Horace S. Eldredge.

For Commissioners to locate University Lands—Ira Eldredge, Chester Loveland, and Sidney A. Knowlton.

For Members of the Legislative Council—Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, Sr., Franklin Richards, and James Ferguson.

For Representatives—John Taylor, Hosea Stout, David Candlan, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Seth M. Blair, A. P. Rockwood, and John M. Moody.

For Selectman—Reuben Miller.

For County Treasurer—James W. Cummings.

For County Recorder—Franklin B. Woolley.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH, and Messrs. FERGUSON and BLAIR.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Chairman.
JAMES FERGUSON, Secretary.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BERNHISEL, THE MORMON DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

A glance at the people's ticket for the next general election shows that his constituents have waived their oft expressed predilections, and have at length granted our delegate, the Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, a respite from his arduous and faithful services in the Congress of the United States. We congratulate Dr. BERNHISEL on the clear official record characterizing the numerous terms of his Congressional career, and feel assured that none will more highly prize than himself a respite from public toil, nor more correctly appreciate the quiet and enjoyment to be found in the society of his family and numerous friends in his loved mountain home.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond Enquirer on Gov. Wise's Letter.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a defence of the letter of Gov. WISE to BERNARD DONELLY nearly three columns in length, the substance of which is contained in the following closing sentences:

"Thus far we have looked only to Gov. WISE's letter itself to disclose its real character. But lo! a state of facts is now disclosed, which not only remove the possibility of sinister imputation against Gov. WISE, but reveals a dastardly, assassin-like conspiracy on the part of certain New-York politicians, seeking to stab an honest man under the garb of confidence.

Here are the facts. A private citizen of New-York, who commenced, in 1855, a confidential correspondence with Gov. WISE, which, at intervals has continued ever since, wrote on the 8th of July last, a private letter to which Gov. WISE responded frankly and confidentially, stating his views without reserve as to the positions of Presidential aspirants and the best means of securing a fair representation of the popular will at Charleston. The letter showed, on its face, that Gov. WISE did not expect the vote of New-York for himself; but was only advising his correspondent as to the best and fairest mode of preventing an inimical and corrupt Administration from packing a delegation against him.

Gov. WISE's correspondent makes an imprudent use of the letter, and one altogether unauthorized by the Governor. Under a pledge of confidence, it reaches a certain set of New-York politicians, who, suppressing the explanatory facts connected with it, first employ it for quiet intrigue, and then attempt to injure Gov. WISE by its unauthorized publication.

And these men and their coadjutors are now the virtuous guardians of "political morality!" The very pick-pockets who have "fobbed the wipe" are the ones to cry "stop thief" at the heels of the honest men they have attempted to defraud!

Our New-York correspondent has already informed the public that the plan was deliberately concocted at New-York, previous to its perpetration at Albany. There are strong marks elsewhere, also, of premeditated treachery and conspiracy. Even "Catskill" boasts of his "*predictions.*" Ah! Catskill, take care how you boast. You may turn States' evidence against yourself.

And, then, Brigadier-General BOWMAN, that arch-master, by Executive favor, of every species of dirty work! As early as the 2d inst., the cat-faced Brigadier gave out the portent of a scheme yet to be unraveled. Two days before the publication of the letter the *Constitution* came out with an article which nobody could explain or understand, charging Gov. WISE with a want of "candor," and "ingenuousness" and "honor." Ah! Brigadier, the circumstantial evidences of villainy are strong against you. If you are not one of the conspirators, you are at least their chosen trumpeter! You have made a mistake in your proud career! You were made to bully "scavengers," not to meddle with higher game! Down on your knees, and "hang a *cat skin* on those recreant limbs."

Who but the cat faced Brigadier to read a lecture to HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, on "political morality!!" Oh, ye Gods!

And now, Messieurs Assassins and Conspirators, what have ye done?

Imprimis—All Mr. BUCHANAN's aspirations for renomination are knocked into a cocked hat.

Second—Squatter sovereignty has received the severest blow it has yet encountered. A voice which cannot be mistaken in its import, has been elicited to proclaim that Senator DOUGLAS cannot be nominated, or, if nominated, cannot be elected.

Per contra. The assassin's dagger has only glanced from the corselet of truth which shields the breast of an honest man. In a breath, he has brought to his feet the traitors who sought his ruin. New-York swindlers have been taught how much power rests in the unaided truth and pluck of a single Virginia statesman. Poor tricksters! fools that dared to dream the lion could not break through the puny toils they have learned to set for foxes and hyenas! Will they carry a packed delegation from New-York to Charleston, now? Suppose they do. Suppose they can, in spite of popular indignation. Can their packed creatures withstand the moral influence of Virginia chivalry representing the pride of fair election and voluntary unity!

We would simply request Brigadier-General BOWMAN and every other editor who has played Figaro to the villainy of their New-York associates, to do Gov. WISE the justice to reproduce in their columns the letter which we published yesterday. This alone will be a sufficient penance for his calumniators.

Gov. WISE's position is known, perhaps, more thoroughly than that of any American statesman ever was before. Even his confidential correspondence has been fraudulently invaded and dragged before the public. Not a feature of public or private correspondence can be found upon which to hang a doubt as to his entire sincerity of purpose and fearless adherence to principle. Tried and tested even by the treachery of his enemies, honest men recognise him as one who does not recognise that distinction between private and political morality which all his assailants are so ready to admit. Trained in another school from that of Brigadier BOWMAN's politics, he regards any deviation from political morality as a stain on personal honor.

How many of his competitors could withstand the test to which he has been subjected? Now, how many of them dare encounter even the test of a full public avowal of their political opinions?

These considerations weigh with the people, however they may be disregarded by political tricksters. Moreover, there is a big, indignant heart in the popular breast—one that scorns treachery—especially impotent and thwarted conspiracy. No where does such a heart beat stronger than in Virginia; and the New-York conspiracy is the best blow that could have been stricken towards ensuing the unit vote of Virginia, at Charleston, for Gov. WISE's nomination to the Presidency.

Publication of Wise's Letter—Mr. Cassidy Declines the Responsibility—What Next?

From the Atlas and Argus.

Gov. WISE's letter, in which we regret to find no word of remorse or shame for the fraud he advised and attempted upon the Democracy of this State, has yet something in it that calls for a few words from us.

That Mr. DONNELLY, to whom the letter was addressed, after showing it to several others, confided it to Mr. CASSIDY, with permission to send it to Mr. RICHMOND, at Buffalo, who was to bring it to Albany, on the meeting of the State Committee, the subsequent week, is true. *But Mr. Cassidy did not avail himself of this permission.* He was more chary of the reputation of Gov. WISE than his own correspondent. Neither Mr. RICHMOND, nor any member of the State Committee, was made aware of the contents of the letter, until a copy of it was ascertained to be in circulation, in this city, on the day the State Committee met.

Mr. CASSIDY's feelings, those of his friends, and of his friends' friends, were such as to preclude the idea of hostility to Gov. WISE; and the only emotion the letter excited in him was one of regret that it was written, and of apprehension lest it should be made public. Mr. CASSIDY denies that by any act of his, or by any connivance or consent, direct or indirect, remote or near, was the letter made public. Mr. WISE had associated himself with a political confidence man, in this State, to whom not only every social circle was barred, but every political Convention was closed; who had held office only to show his unfitness for public as for private trusts, and of whom the Press talked only mockingly in connection with his chances of a real penitentiary, or of the hypothetical Cabinet of President WISE. It would have been superfluous cruelty to have sought to injure such a candidacy, stained with such an association.

We demand that Gov. WISE (unless he is to be judged by his companions, in which case we desire to have nothing further to do with him) shall push this inquiry in regard to his correspondence to its source. This letter appeared first in the New-York *Herald*, with the editor of which Gov. W. is in confidential correspondence. Let him demand how this letter was communicated to it. By its agent? Then from whom did the agent get it? Who was the third party? Who stood behind him? Who was the last and original source of this communication? If Gov. WISE has anything left of honor and manliness—if he is not cowed down or shamed into impotency by his own conscience, let him do this. We challenge the investigation, because we know its result will acquit us, abroad, of a charge which no man in this State, friend or foe, would bring against us—of being false to a private confidence.

But the resentment we feel at the disgraceful subterfuge, which, under quibbles and falsehoods, seeks to divert the responsibility of this disclosure from its true source, and the contempt we feel for the author of such a letter, are lost in a sense of pity for the State which has the misfortune to have such a man for its head. It is Virginia of which Mr. WISE is Governor! It is to the Mother of States that we are forced to trace this shameful harlotry.

Letter from Senator Douglas on the Slave Trade.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1859.

Col. John L. Peyton, Staunton, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: You do me no more than justice in your kind letter, for which accept my thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the rights of naturalized citizens, as defined in the "Le Clerc letter," which, it is proper to observe, has been since materially modified.

Under our Constitution there can be no just distinction between the right of native-born and naturalized citizens to claim the protection of our Government, at home and abroad. Unless naturalization releases the person naturalized from all obligations which he owed to his native country, by virtue of his allegiance, it leaves him in the sad predicament of owing allegiance to two countries, without receiving protection from either—a dilemma in which no American citizen should ever be placed.

Neither have you misapprehended my opinions in respect to the African Slave-trade. That question seriously disturbed the harmony of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Upon it the delegates divided into two parties, under circumstances which, for a time, rendered harmonious action hopeless. The one demanded the instant and unconditional prohibition of the African Slave-trade, on moral and religious grounds, while the other insisted that it was a legitimate commerce, involving no other consideration than a sound public policy, which each State ought to be permitted to determine for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by its own laws. Each party stood resolutely and firmly by its own position, until both became convinced that this vexed question would break up the Convention, destroy the Federal Union, blot out the glories of the Revolution, and throw away all its blessings, unless some fair and just compromise could be formed on the common ground of such mutual concessions as were indispensable to the preservation of their liberties, Union and independence.

Such a compromise was effected and incorporated into the Constitution, by which it was understood that the African Slave-trade might continue as a legitimate commerce in those States whose laws sanctioned it until the year 1808, from and after which time Congress might and would prohibit it forever, throughout the dominion and limits of the United States, and pass all laws which might become necessary to make such prohibition effectual. The harmony of the Convention was restored, and the Union saved by this compromise, without which the Constitution could never have been made.

I stand firmly by this compromise and by all the other compromises of the Constitution, and shall use my best efforts to carry each and all of them into faithful execution, in the sense and with the understanding in which they were originally adopted. In accordance with this compromise, I am irreconcilably opposed to the revival of the African Slave trade, in any form and under any circumstances.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—A Southern journalist, who was once employed in the arduous duties of taking the census, to avoid many of the inconveniences attending upon that duty, makes the following timely suggestions for 1860:

"Now, what we suggest is, that each farmer this Fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and, if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land, cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the Deputy Marshal shall call, can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. *Rufus Sanger.*—The defendant made a confession of judgment to the plaintiffs, on the 25th of May last, for $1,572 06, the statement, as recorded, being as follows:

"This confession of judgment is for a debt justly due to the plaintiffs, arising upon the following facts: A promissory note, bearing date Sept. 11, 1857, at four months after date, payable at my own order, for the sum of $1,429 55, which said note was given to Loeschick, Wesendonck & Co., for goods, wares and merchandises theretofore purchased of them by me. That said note was indorsed by me to the said firm, and came into the hands of the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration, and that I am indebted to them thereupon in the sum of $1,572 06."

The firm of Andrew S. Stone & Co. obtained a judgment against the defendant Sanger, on January 30, 1858, and issued execution May 26, 1859, but the plaintiffs in this confessed judgment had levied previously. They now moved that this confession of judgment be set aside, on the grounds that it was "insufficient in law, irregular, and defective," but not specifying in the notice of motion the particular parts or paragraphs that were complained of.

Justice Ingraham held that the notice of motion was itself defective, and therefore denied the motion with $7 costs, with liberty to renew.

For the creditors, Stone & Co., John H. McCunn, Esq.; for plaintiffs, Claflin *et al.*, I. T. Williams, Esq.; for defendant, Mr. Joice.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—This is a suit brought to compel the defendants to carry out an agreement made between the parties relative to certain lands on Ward's Island, made in August, 1858, under the following circumstances:

The plaintiff entered into contract with sundry parties owning lands on the island, whereby they agreed to sell the same to him at about $58,700 for the whole, including the water rights granted to Abm. R. Lawrence and others by Gov. D. D. Tompkins, on July 31, 1811.

The plaintiff then offered to sell this property to the defendants, and on December 31, 1857, the Mayor and Common Council passed a resolution for the appointment of arbitrators, under which Mayor Wood the same day appointed C. P. Schermerhorn on the part of the City, and the plaintiff appointed S. Benson M'Gowan on his part.

On Feb. 13, 1858, the arbitrators reported that the City should pay $2,500 per acre for 31 acres 1 rood and 30 perches of land, and $1,000 per acre for 48 acres 3 roods and 16¾ perches water rights, amounting altogether to $126,236 71.

But in January, 1858, Mayor Tiemann came into power, and on March 5, 1858, the Corporation rescinded the resolution providing for arbitration. Thereupon the plaintiff alleges that he was about to commence legal proceedings, when the defendants passed a resolution on Aug. 4 1858, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, offering to compromise by paying $1,500 per acre *all round*, amounting to about $120,000. But as the Executive department refuses to carry out this arrangement, the plaintiff sues for breach of contract, and prays judgment for $126,236 71, if the contract be carried out; or damages otherwise to the amount of $91,000, being $67,500 for his profits secured by the original amendment, and the rest for expenses, loss of time, &c. The defendants demurred to the complaint, but have withdrawn the demurrer and will answer.

Isaac B. Wellington et al. vs. *Hermanzus Classon.*—This was an action of *replevin*, to recover about $4,000 worth of property. Judgment was given for plaintiffs and execution issued, but the Sheriff returning that the property had been concealed or disposed of, the defendant was arrested under order of the Court.

He now applies for a discharge on the ground that he had sold the property before the commencement of the suit—that he bought the goods on six months' credit, obtained an extension, and meanwhile sold them.

Case adjourned to Friday next.

For plaintiffs, John Fitch, Esq.; for defendant, Messrs. Coppinger and Dowling.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Chas. French et al. vs. *Plin White.*—A motion was made some three months ago for a commitment against the defendant. It was to-day denied without costs.

Wm. Lobash vs. *The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied with $7 costs to the defendant to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

WIFE'S SEPARATE PROPERTY. BOND DEPOSITED AS SECURITY.

Fowler vs. *Genet.*—This was an appeal from a judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff in an action for the conversion of a railroad bond deposited with defendants by the plaintiff. The following opinions were delivered on the appeal:

BRADY J. For the purpose of disposing of this appeal, it may be assumed that the bond in question was the separate property of the plaintiff, over which her husband had no control, and which she could dispose of as if she was a *feme sole*. If it were necessary to consider whether, in legal contemplation, the bond was hers, the result might be adverse to this assumption, but it is not necessary, as will be shown hereafter.

The husband of the plaintiff, now deceased, agreed with J. D. D. Bosset to proceed to the State of Virginia, and to take charge of and manage certain property, and to account annually, or oftener if required, and to pay over to Bosset or order all money collected by him from rents or otherwise. Bosset agreed upon the compensation to be made for this service, and Fowler then further agreed to deposit in the hands of G. C. & E. J. Genet the bond in suit as security for the performance of his agreement with Bosset, and also for the repayment to Bosset of seventy-five dollars, which Bosset agreed to advance to enable Fowler to "enter on the fulfilment of his agreement." Mr. Fowler had gone to Virginia after the execution of this agreement, and the plaintiff remained here with the bond in her possession. About the time that her husband went to Virginia, Bosset called upon her and said if she would give the bond he would give her the seventy-five dollars. He refused to give the money unless she gave up the bond, and she says she gave it up on condition that she was to have $75. It also appears from the testimony of the plaintiff, that she said at the trial that she never knew of any agreement with her husband, and was not informed of it until after the defendants got the bond into their possession. She admitted, however, that the agreement made by her husband, before mentioned, was shown to her by Mr. Genet, and read over *when she took the bond to his office.* She does not state positively that such were the facts, but she says she thinks it was done. Bosset swears that the agreement was read to her when she received the money from him at Genet's office. G. C. Genet swears that the agreement was shown to her, and E. J. Genet swears that he thinks it was read to her. It must be assumed on this evidence that Mrs. Fowler knew of the character of the agreement made by her husband in reference to the bond, and deposited it with the defendants under and by virtue of that agreement. Such being the fact, the deposit was an appropriation or appointment of it to her husband's use, for the purpose for which he agreed to deposit it, and she could not recover without complying with the agreement which her husband made, or at least repaying the $75 advanced. (Fall *vs.* Desever, 17 How. Pr. R., 174.)

The jury were charged "that if they found the bond to be the separate estate of the plaintiff, yet if they found that she deposited it, under the agreement, as security to Bosset, they should find for the defendants." There being no conflict on the question of deposit, and all the evidence on that issue, including that of the plaintiff, tending to prove that fact, the verdict must be regarded as clearly against the evidence or wholly unsupported by the testimony given. Where the verdict or finding is clearly against the evidence, and particularly where injustice seems to have been done, a new trial will be ordered. (Corbet *vs.* Brown, 8 Bing., 33; Knone *vs.* The Insurance Company of North America, 1 Wash. C. C. Rep., 122; Hutchinson *vs.* Coleman, 5 Halst. Rep., 74.; Wallace *vs.* Frazier, 2 Nott & McCord, 516; Conrad *vs.* Williams, 6 Hill, 444; Mumford *vs.* Smith, 1 Caines R., 520; Needles *vs.* Howard, 1 E. D. Smith, 54; Decker *vs.* Jacques, Ibid, 80; Jackson *vs.* Sternbergh, Ibid, 162.) The judgment must be warranted by the proofs or it will be set aside. (Alburtis *vs.* McCready, 2 E. D. Smith, 39; Howard *vs.* Brown, Ibid, 247; Easton *vs.* Smith, 1 E. D. Smith, 318.) The judgment of the court below should be reversed.

DALY, F. J., concurred.

HILTON, J., dissenting.—The plaintiff sued to recover the value of a certain railroad bond deposited by her with the defendants, and which they refused to deliver up on demand.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was in substance that the bond was the proceeds of the sale of certain lands belonging to her individually in the life-time of her husband, and the deposit was made as security for the advance by the defendants of $24 in cash and a railroad-ticket of the value of $12. At the time of the demand $50 was tendered, a sum more than sufficient to cover this advance.

The evidence in defence was briefly that the bond was deposited as security for the performance by the husband of the plaintiff of a certain agreement made by him with one Bosset, and an advance of $75; that the agreement was not performed by the husband; that he died indebted to Bosset under it; and that the defendants rightfully held the bond for Bosset's benefit.

The agreement was produced with two receipts upon it—one signed by the husband, and dated July 7, 1857, the date of agreement, for $25, "in loan according to our agreement," and the other dated July 27, by the plaintiff, and in these words:

Received on the written agreement, as provided therein, the sum of $75, New-York, July 27, 1857; including the money paid David Fowler, as per his receipt annexed hereto.

Her
HARRIET ⋈ FOWLER.
mark.

In presence of E. E. Genet.

The agreement itself contained the following clause:

"And said Fowler agrees further to deposit in the hands of J. C. & E. J. Genet, counsellors at law, a certain bond of $500 of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, as security for the performance of this agreement by him, and also as security for the repayment by said Fowler to said Bosset of a certain advance of a sum not to exceed $75, which said Bosset agrees to make to said Fowler to enable him to enter on the fulfillment hereof."

It appeared in defence, further, that at the time of the deposit the plaintiff's husband had left for Virginia under the agreement, and had received a part of the advance named, and for some days Bosset had been endeavoring to induce the plaintiff to deposit the bond. From Bosset's testimony it appears that she was reluctant to do this. But she wanted means to join her husband in Virginia, and Bosset finally states: "All I said to her about it was, that if she wanted the rest of the money, she must give up the bond," the bond, it seems, being claimed by the husband to belong to him, but when he left he could not get it because it was in plaintiff's possession, claimed as her own property, and she would not give it up.

And, although the testimony on the part of the defendants was that when she gave the receipt the agreement was read over to her, yet the plaintiff qualified this by testifying that she was never informed of the agreement "until after they got the bond into their possession."

Besides this, neither of the witnesses of the defendants disputed the plaintiff's statements that she received but $24 and the railroad ticket, while the receipt, taken in connection with the one given by the husband, showed that, if it was true, as written, the sum received by her was $46.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the peculiar phraseology of the receipt, the efforts made to induce the plaintiff to deposit this bond, her uncontradicted statement that she never saw or knew of the agreement until after the defendants had got the bond into their possession, were entitled to be considered by the jury in determining the true nature of the transaction between the parties.

And although I think that the defendants having received the bond from the plaintiff on deposit as her property, were estopped from denying her annuitant, yet the Justice disposed of any such question, by instructing the jury that if they believed the bond belonged to the husband they were to find for the defendants, and in addition, that if they found she deposited it as security for her husband, they must find for the defendants; rulings which certainly gave the defendants no ground for complaint.

But they found otherwise; and so far from their verdict being against evidence, I think it was upon a conflict of testimony, with strong presumptions in favor of the plaintiff's case.

For these reasons the judgment should not be disturbed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 48 bbls. Ashes; 6,391 bbls. Flour; 6,271 bushels Wheat; 13,300 bushels Corn; 21,540 bushels Oats; 12 pkgs. Provisions, and 52 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio continues active and buoyant. Sales to-day, 3,600 bags, per *Fanny Hamilton*, at 10½c. ₱ ℔.; 1,500 bags, ex *Corilla*, at $10 81 ₱ 100 ℔s.; 1,500 bags, for export, at 10¼c. ₱ ℔. The sales of other kinds include 450 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c.@12c.; 35 bags Jamaica, at 11¼c.; and 650 bags St. Domingo, part at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, yet prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at unaltered prices. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	9⅝	9⅝	9½	8⅝
Middling, ₱ ℔	12½	12¼	12⅝	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	13½	13¾	13¾	14

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cotton Goods have been generally in active demand during the week, and satisfactory prices have been obtained for all desirable styles. Domestic Woolens have also attracted considerable attention, especially such productions as low-priced Cassimeres, Doeskins, with Flannels and Shawls. The trade in Foreign Fabrics is increasing gradually. The declining importations tend to strengthen the confidence of holders, and to induce a better demand from purchasers. This week's total entries fall below those of last week, as do likewise the amounts marketed. These circumstances favor an early and general extension of operations.

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 250 tons Logwood, part including St. Domingo at $13 75@$14, ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, yet quoted steady, chiefly at from $4 20@$4 70 ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Less activity is reported in this line. Prices, however, are very well sustained, especially for brandies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, to-day, though prices have generally favored purchasers, and are quoted a shade lower for nearly all kinds. The current receipts are moderate, and receivers appear to be anxious to sell. Buyers, however, are not eager to operate freely, as they anticipate a further decline. We have heard of sales of only 6,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 15@$4 45; extra do. at $4 50@$4 75; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 10@$4 40; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5; extra Illinois, $4 45@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $4 85@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00	@	4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 15	@	4 45
Extra State	4 50	@	4 75
Standard Superfine Western	4 10	@	4 40
Extra Wisconsin	4 45	@	5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60	@	4 80
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	4 85	@	5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 20	@	7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 50	@	8 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping, with much more offering than is needed by the trade, demand being limited to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$6 62½ for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. 20 puncheons of the latter were sold at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no very important change, the demand being moderate at about former prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 15,450 bushels, including prime and old white Canada at $1 25; old white Western at $1 12@$1 15; old red Western (Winter), at $1 10; good old white Kentucky at $1 30; prime new white Kentucky at $1 50; very good to prime new white Southern, at $1 45@$1 47; new amber do. at $1 27@$1 28; and good new red do. at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed, lower and declining. The inquiry for it to-day is spiritless. We have heard of sales of 12,500 bushels at 76c. for old mixed Western, in store; 77c. for new do., do., afloat; and 79c.@80c. for small lots of round yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is partially neglected, and is nominal, at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 10th instant, in noticing the week's business in Produce, remarks that:

"Our general market for produce continues in an unsettled and most unsatisfactory condition—a condition tending to stagnation in trade, and a disarrangement of the business operations of the West. The worst effect of this state of things is felt by merchants, who are heavy creditors of the interior, whose claims can neither be liquidated nor materially reduced until a large proportion of the produce now in the West is marketed. There was but little money or produce in the country prior to harvest. There is now much of the latter, but the former is almost as scarce as ever, farmers generally refusing to sell at current prices. It is admitted that the crop of Wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Southern Illinois—sections that deal chiefly at this place—was large, as compared with 1858, yet the weekly receipts of this staple at Cincinnati, since harvest, have not been as heavy as for the corresponding time last year. This shows that the hoarding system is being extensively practiced. As a consequence, collections are very light. Country storekeepers are unable to collect their bills, and therefore have not the ability to pay their debts to the City; and the credit merchants of the latter are left to manage the burden as best they can. This tends to curtail money accommodations, and to cramp things generally. For all these difficulties there is no remedy, except in the movement of the crops. Farmers who are so unfortunate as to be in debt, must sell and pay. In this way only can the machinery of commerce, that is now almost motionless, be started. As regards prices, it must be evident to the minds of intelligent, thinking men, that a high currency is out of the question. There were grounds a few weeks ago, when a failure of the corn crop was threatened, to anticipate an improvement in other articles of produce, but now that the crop promises a fair, if not an average yield, there is no other prospect than that of comparatively low prices. There is no foreign demand, nor is there a probability of any, unless currency is lowered on this side to correspond with European quotations. The establishment of low prices is the only way by which the barrier to an export movement can be broken down. The West is indebted to the East, and the latter is under similar obligations to Europe, and these debts must be paid, or credit will suffer; and, in the latter event, produce would fall, as it fell in 1854 and 1857, under the influence of panic, far below its real value. In this case the various interests of the country would suffer together. The true policy, therefore, for all, is to guard against commercial prostration, and to this end those who are in debt and have crops should convert the latter and discharge their obligations. The business would prosper, and better prices rule in the end than could possibly be maintained under the forcing process. It is useless to say that wheat is worth $1 15 ₱ bushel in Cincinnati, when flour brings less than $5 in New-York, and only $5 50 in Liverpool. The West has a surplus of wheat, and for this an outlet must be sought on the seaboard and in Europe, and in order to avail of such outlets, people must take what the article will bring. It is not the purpose of this article to speculate as to the probable range of prices in the future, but simply to point out the difficulty that at present clogs the wheels of trade. Let the produce be sold as matured or maturing obligations of holders require, and the supply and demand will regulate prices. This is what trade is coming to, and the sooner people prepare for it the better."

HAY—Sales, to-day: 600 bales old North River, at previous quotations.

HIDES—The market is very dull at present. The trade are not disposed to operate at the prices claimed by holders. Our receipts continue large, amounting for the week to 50,000 of all kinds. Unless the demand for Leather should improve, we cannot anticipate any important inquiry at prevailing prices for Hides. The principal sales have been: 4,000 Chagres and Central America, at 21½c.@22c., 6 months; 2,500 Buenos Ayres to arrive, 25½c., 6 months; 1,500 Port au Platte, 16c., 6 months; 850 Maracaibo, 21c., 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is light; stocks are large and increasing; prices favor buyers. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	80,400	5,900
Sales, sides	53,900	4,700
Stock at the close, sides	204,800	14,800

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots—including last year's crop—at 8c.@14c., and old at 4c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 250 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $24@$24 50 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—The demand is limited, and prices tend downward.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 150 bbls. New Orleans, at 40c.@42c; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 50 ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Tar is quiet, owing, in part, to firmness of holders. Resin continues depressed. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Common, part $1 70; 100 bbls. No. 2, at $1 87 ₱ 310 ℔s.; and small lots of No. 1, at $2 25@$4 ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet quoted firm. Linseed is in moderate demand, mainly at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon. The movements in other descriptions have been restricted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $14 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard in request at former rates; sales, to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔. Beef is depressed and drooping; sales 165 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at from 4c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 180 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 1,470 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at from 5⅝c.@6⅝c., ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are offered at easier prices, and are in request at the reduced rates. The Messrs. STUART now quote their varieties thus: Loaf at 10c¼.; Crushed at 19¾c.; Circle A Crushed at 9¾c.; Granulated at 9¾c.; and Ground at 9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 9,000 ℔s. private terms.

TEAS—The sales to-day resulted less satisfactorily than the previous sales. Owners withdrew freely both blacks and greens, especially blacks. The sales effected included Gunpowder at 33c.@86c.; Imperial at 31c.@65c.; Hyson, 50c.@54c.; Young Hyson, 25c.@58c.; Hyson Skin, 25c.@29c.; Hyson Twankay, 28c.@31c.; Twankay, 27c.@36c.; Oolong, 33c@60c.; Pouchong, 42c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, with sales since Tuesday last of 42 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@8¾c.; 78 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@18c.; 17 cases Florida at 7c.@15c.; 110 bales Havana at 26c.@32c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Is inquired for and is quoted steady.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 bales Sea Island Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d., and 50 tons Copper at 5s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d., and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 9d. For Glasgow, 10,000 Staves on private terms. For Hamburgh, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3c. ₱ gallon. For Antwerp, 1,200 bags Coffee on private terms; 50 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ ℔.; 1,200 boxes Sugar, 50 tons Logwood and 150 tons Mahogany at 20s. For Cadiz, a vessel, with light Pipe Staves, on terms not ascertained.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

MEATS.

Have been slightly dealt in, during the week, though prices have not varied remarkably. Supplies have been good.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₱ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₱ ℔	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ ℔	6	@	7
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	11	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ ℔	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	13	@	14
Bacon, ₱ ℔	13	@	14
Hams, ₱ ℔	13	@	15
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₱ ℔	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

There have been a fair business transacted in this line. Prices have been sustained.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ ℔	17	@	20
Fowls, ₱ ℔	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	62	@	87
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 50	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	4 50	@	5 00
Woodcock, ₱ pair	56	@	75
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	37	@	50

FISH.

Most kinds have been in good demand at our revised quotations, which indicate an advance in the prices of Halibut, Eels, Blue fish, Striped Bass and Sheep's-head, with a decline from previous rates for Spanish Mackerel, Weak-fish and fresh Herring.

Salmon, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Codfish, ₱ ℔	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
White-fish, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₱ ℔	8	@	—
Eels, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Flounders, ₱ ℔	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Sea Bass, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
King-fish, ₱ ℔	12	@	—
Weak-fish, ₱ ℔	—	@	8
Haddock, ₱ ℔	5	@	6
Porgies, ₱ ℔	6	@	—
Turtle, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₱ ℔	20	@	25
Herring, fresh, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₱ ℔	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	16	@	18
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₱ ℔	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	11	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Alewives, per 100	1 00	@	1 50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES

Have been in fair request. Prices have not varied much, save for Tomatoes, Melons and Egg Plants, which are decidedly cheaper.

Potatoes, L. I. and Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₱ hf. peck	10	@	15
Turnips, ₱ basket	—	@	75
Turnips, ₱ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Carrots, ₱ dozen bunches	44	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bunch	—	@	4
Beets, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Onions, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25
Onions, ₱ peck	—	@	37
Onions, ₱ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Onions, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	25	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	8
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	1 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ half-peck	20	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ hundred	75	@	1 12
Green Peas, ₱ peck	—	@	37
Shelled Peas, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Beans, String, ₱ bushel	50	@	62
Beans, ₱ half-peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, per dozen	12	@	—
Watermelons, each	25	@	50
Muskmelons, each	3	@	8
Squashes, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Squashes, new, each	3	@	5
Salad, ₱ head	—	@	3
Parsley, ₱ bunch	—	@	3
Sorrell, ₱ basket	—	@	62
Sorrell, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Egg Plant, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Salsify, ₱ bunch	—	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Okra, ₱ 100	25	@	—
Mint, ₱ bunch	1	@	2

FRUIT.

Dealers report a more satisfactory business in domestic this week. Peaches are decidedly lower and are more generally sought after. The changes of the week are indicated by our revised list of prices:

Apples, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	6 00
Apples, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Apples, ₱ half-peck	25	@	37
Blackberries, ₱ quart	6	@	12
Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ basket	6	@	12
Currants, black, ₱ ℔	10	@	—
Currants, red, ₱ ℔	8	@	9
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ ℔	75	@	1 00
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Peaches, ₱ half peck	37	@	1 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	10	@	25
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ half peck	1 50	@	—
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ quart	37	@	—
Pears, Bergaloo, ₱ half peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Bergaloo, ₱ quart	37	@	50
Pears, Bergamot, ₱ half peck	75	@	—
Pears, Bergamot, ₱ quart	19	@	—
Pears, Belle, ₱ half peck	80	@	—
Pears, Belle, ₱ quart	12½	@	—
Pears, Seckel, ₱ half peck	1 50	@	—
Pears, Seckel, ₱ quart	37	@	—
Pears, Cooking, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Pears, Cooking, ₱ half peck	25	@	37
Pears, Cooking, ₱ quart	7	@	10
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ₱ hf. pk.	1 50	@	—
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ₱ quart	37	@	—
Plums, Green Gage, ₱ half peck	50	@	1 00
Plums, Green Gage, ₱ quart	12	@	25
Plums, Blue Gage, ₱ half peck	50	@	60
Plums, Blue Gage, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Plums, Damson, ₱ half peck	50	@	60
Plums, Damson, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	25	@	62
Lemons, ₱ dozen	18	@	37
Pineapples, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	2 00
Pineapples, each	10	@	20
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ ℔	—	@	12
Dates, ₱ ℔	—	@	10
Raisins, ₱ ℔	9	@	12
Currants, ₱ ℔	8	@	10
Prunes, ₱ ℔	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in better demand and are quoted firm. Eggs, too, are rising.

Butter, State, ₱ ℔	18	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ₱ ℔	26	@	28
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ ℔	25	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	17	@	22
Cheese, ₱ ℔	10	@	11
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four to sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ ℔	18	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@	2 58

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BARNES, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOW-case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE.—FOUR SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF safes, medium sizes; also, one very large size, steel lined, suitable for a banker or jeweler, at No. 71 Maiden-lane.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME.

Reception of his Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Richmond Grays, of the City of Richmond, Va., by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

The Special Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to make arrangements for the reception of their visitants, will meet on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., Room No. 8 City Hall, whence they will be escorted to the steamer by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and receive their guests and escort them to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On Monday, the 15th inst., his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will meet at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and the Richmond Grays, to the steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, at the foot of Grand-st., which will convey them to the Public Institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to participate in the banquet to be given by them to their guests. Special Committees.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, MICHAEL TUOMEY, WILLIAM J. PECK, JAMES OWENS, JOHN LYNES,	Aldermen.
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., GEO. P. BICKFORD, ALEXANDER FREAR, JOHN VAN TINE, ABRAHAM LENT,	Councilmen.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

TO THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL LODGE NO. 209, OF F. & A. M.—The Lodge will suspend its labors till the second Wednesday in October, unless specially convened, when due notice will be given.
BERNARD B. BRETT, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—NEW AND SECOND-HANDED.—One 225-lb. elliptic-spring buggy, and two top buggies, second-handed, of Ford's make; also, two new top buggies and a stylish brett, will be sold at a discount, if applied for immediately.
WM. W. KUHN, No. 197 Mercer-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the interception of the steamship *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race, by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, we receive European advices five days later than those by the *Arabia*. The *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th inst. The news from the Continent is of a more pacific character, though there is nothing new in reference to the Peace Conference at Zurich. The French disarmament had already commenced. The Army of Observation on the Rhine had been dissolved, and preparations for the naval disarmament were proceeding. From Rome we learn that Mr. Perkins, of Boston, whose property was destroyed, and the lives of whose family were threatened, during the massacre at Perugia, has received, through the efforts of the American Minister, an indemnity of four hundred *scudi*, (equivalent to four hundred dollars.) The new British loan on account of India had been advertised. It is for five millions sterling. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, but prices were steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, and the latter declining. The London Money market was slightly more stringent. Consols, at noon on the 4th, were quoted at 94⅞@95. American Securities were steady.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North American* from Liverpool on the 3d inst., is now about due at Quebec. At 10 o'clock last night she had not passed Farther Point. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., is now also about due at this port.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on Monday, the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings Havana news to the date of sailing, and late Mexican correspondence. Nothing of moment had occurred at Havana since previous advices. The news of peace in Europe had exercised a depressing effect upon commercial interests. No demand existed for sugars, and freights had not improved. The British Mail steamer *Conway* had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., having on board $2,000,000, principally for England. Among her passengers were several English merchants who had been sent out of Mexico by Miramon.

Our Mexican correspondence is full and interesting. Dates from the City of Mexico are to the 1st of August. The progress of Miramon's financial schemes was watched by all parties with intense interest; by the clergy especially, whose interests are more directly affected. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz notices the recent movements of Mr. McLane.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 25th ult., have been received. Another treaty with the Navajo Indians is said to have been concluded. It is to be hoped that its provisions may be better carried out than those of previous ones with the same tribe. Large numbers of Indians are reported on the Plains, but they appear to be friendly.

From the Kansas gold region we learn that a movement is on foot for the formation of a Territorial Government. A Convention was in session in Denver City, at last accounts, called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to that end.

The troubles growing out of the Oberlin (Ohio) rescue appear to be not yet ended. Three citizens of Oberlin have been served with notice of a suit instituted against them by the United States Deputy Marshal for false imprisonment—$20,000 being the amount of damages claimed.

Three steamboat disasters are noticed in our telegraphic news this morning. The *Kate Howard*, running on the Missouri river, sunk near Jefferson City, on Thursday, with a valuable cargo. No lives were lost. The steamer *Mariner*, running between St. Louis and Cincinnati, sunk on the flats above Louisville on Wednesday night. The steamer *Cliff Belden*, belonging to Detroit, was burnt at Amherstburg, C. W., on Thursday night.

A fire occurred in Lawrence, Mass., yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the United States Hotel, the Central Congregational Church, the new Court-house, and several smaller buildings. A fire also at the same time broke out in the Puritarian Church, which was partially consumed. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. Three men were killed by falling walls.

The commencement exercises at Amherst College, a full account of which, from our own correspondent, we publish elsewhere this morning, passed off very successfully. The class of Freshmen this year promises to be very large.

The Regatta of the New York Yacht Club, at Newport, which came off on Thursday, was very satisfactory, the only drawback being a light wind. The *Madgie* won the prize for first-class schooners; the *Restless* for the second-class; the *Plover* for the second-class sloops; and the *Narragansett* for the third-class.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, Mr. Delavan reported the streets in a very cleanly and healthy condition. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, directing the removal of the piggeries and bone-boiling establishments between Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Avenue A, and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. Thus far 150 pens have been destroyed, and 3,500 hogs removed.

Yesterday the Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor in reference to the Twelfth Regiment, met. A large number of the Regiment were present. It was decided that the Committee should prepare and submit a brief report embracing the main points which it is desirable for the Governor to consider.

The Richmond (Va.) Grays will arrive in this City to-day, and be received by the Joint Committee of the Common Council. On Monday they will visit the institutions.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour was dull and lower. A moderate business was transacted in Wheat at about former rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper, yet not active. Rio Coffee continued in lively demand, with sales of 6,600 bags at full quotations. Sugars were more freely dealt in. Pork and Lard were in fair request. Beef was dull and drooping. The transactions in other commodities were restricted. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier.

Navigation of the Harlem River.—The majority of New-Yorkers know hardly more about the Harlem River than they do about the Straits of Magellan. Many of them do not know as much for they learn something about Magellan in their school days. But the Harlem is beginning to assert its claims to attention, and before many years the commerce of the City will be pushed up to its romantic banks. A line of floating omnibuses, propelled by steam, now carry a few adventurous passengers through its winding course and under the huge arches of the High Bridge, but the travel is very small when compared with the population of the City and the attractions of the route. The removal of McComb's Dam and the old bridge has greatly benefited the river, and when the two bridges below the aqueduct shall have been reconstructed—a work which must be undertaken before long—the steamboats which now are compelled to stop at the first bridge will be able to make the passage of the river as far as the crooked channel will permit. But the improvements which the exigencies of our increasing commerce will demand, are the removal of obstructions in the channel and a canal to connect the waters of the Hudson with the East River.

The Police.

The statements which have been made with regard to the indulgences granted to Macdonald, the murderer of Virginia Stewart, on his way to and from the Court-room and at the Tombs, and which, so far, have not been contradicted, are so extraordinary that we should, for the credit of the City, like very much to be able to disbelieve them. The story goes that he was allowed, by the officers in charge of him, to regale himself in hotels, and even in a house of ill-fame, for as much as two hours at a time, between his examination before the magistrate and his recommitment to durance vile. Our readers are all familiar with the offence with which this man is charged—one of those disgusting crimes in which dirt and ferocity are mingled in nearly equal proportions, and which always make one doubt whether they have really been perpetrated in a Christian city and in a civilized age. Macdonald began the tragedy of which we have just witnessed the *dénouement*, by falling in love with the keeper of a brothel; and having furnished the world with this striking proof of his decency and good taste, followed it up by cohabiting with her, and having children by her. In due course of time she became unfaithful to her swain, and the swain, knowing her antecedents, and knowing equally the estimate in which she as well as society held the relations in which he himself stood to her was so prostrated by grief and astonishment on learning the fact, that he followed her to New-York and murdered her, and then attempted suicide. We must say it has not often been our lot to read a filthier story, or to record a more utterly hideous crime. We did not suppose that any human being could fish up anything either romantic, or interesting, or pitiful out of the whole affair. The girl's fate was no doubt a hard one, but no harder than that which must befall hundreds of others who were the victims of her wiles and lead her life. As to Macdonald, this has long been well understood, that noble modes of exit from this sublunary sphere are not usually reserved for young men who worship at the shrine of procuresses, and incur paternal obligations to the children of common prostitutes. If he had shot himself, better men have often rushed on the same fate. If he be hanged, or imprisoned for life, many have certainly suffered similar penalties from whom society has suffered less injury. Where the hardship, or romance, or interest of the case is to be found, it is difficult to imagine. Why the hero of such a story should be accorded by the Police privileges which nothing but gross abuse can grant to any prisoner, we cannot for the life of us make out, and we suspect nobody but the Metropolitan Police could tell.

We commented, a few days ago, upon the dress and appearance of this redoubtable body, and we did it with as much consideration and suavity as the occasion would allow. We spoke of their lounging gait and attitudes, their careless demeanor on duty, their reckless contempt for externals, their picturesque oddities of costume, their apparent determination to rid the public, as far as costume and behavior can do it, of the delusion that there is anything military in the organization to which they belong. The Deputy-Superintendent, we believe, alleges that the men cannot be made to dress uniformly, or decently, or keep themselves clean; that they don't know how, and won't do it, and there is no use in trying it—as strong a testimony to his own incompetency for his post as any commanding officer, we venture to say, ever offered. We were of opinion, however, and are still of opinion, that there is a connection between real discipline and uniformity of dress and bearing. We believe the latter to be an infallible sign of the former, and there does not a day pass over our heads which does not furnish fresh proofs of the correctness of our conclusions. There could not be a much stronger one than this Macdonald affair. Men who buttoned up their uniforms, polished their boots, walked erect on their beats, kept their hands out of their pockets, cigars out of their teeth, and their persons from contact with barrels and the corners of taverns when on duty, would never dance attendance on a prisoner to public houses and brothels on his way from the Court to the jail. They would not only know their duty to the public too well, but they would respect themselves too much to do anything of the kind. There appears to pervade the present Department, in short, a sort of laxity, which though it does not prevent our enjoying a fair semblance of a police force, nevertheless permits scandals and abuses like this one, to crop out now and then, which make us almost wish for the credit of the City that *we had no police at all*. When such wretched disorders occurred under the old system, we could always excuse ourselves by the fact that there was no regular force to prevent them. Now we are much in the position of the Pope, who keeps a sizeable standing army, but has nevertheless to get his fighting done by foreigners. His own soldiers do anything but soldier. We may add, that we have said so much on the necessity of introducing rigid military discipline into the Police force, and as a necessary consequence, of doing things in a military way, without producing any effect, that we make these remarks more by way of protest on behalf of the public, than of remonstrance addressed to the Force.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—On the first day of last September, at precisely 1½ P. M., Greenwich time, the Atlantic Telegraph gave its last tick, and immediately became as silent as the caves in which the cable is buried. It happened, oddly enough, that its last half-uttered message was an announcement from the Directors at Valentia to the operators at Trinity Bay that the Telegraph would be opened in the morning to the public for business purposes. The cause of the sudden stoppage of the electric current has never been satisfactorily explained, and probably never will be; but the possibility of establishing an electric telegraph between the two continents has been already demonstrated, and it will be seen by the prospectus published in our columns this morning, that active and efficient measures have been adopted for the reorganization of the company, and from the character of the men on both sides of the Atlantic, who have now taken the matter in hand, there is every reason to believe that by September, 1860, another cable will be laid, and in successful operation. The smallest subscription to the old stock was for a thousand dollars, but the shares of the new preferential stock are put at £5 per share, which will enable many to subscribe who would be unwilling to risk a larger sum. The terms of subscription are exceedingly liberal, both for the old shareholders and the new. Notwithstanding the doubts that have been expressed by skeptical electricians of any messages having been sent across the cable, it appears from the records of the company, that there were actually transmitted between Valentia to Newfoundland 366 messages, containing 20,219 letters. America should do her share towards the resuscitation of this noble enterprise. The experiments, disasters and successes of the old company are in themselves worth a large sum to the new, and render the chances of success now ten times greater than they were when the first company was organized.

Coolie Immigration.

The "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" is one of the most restless institutions which the uneasy Anglo-Saxon temperament has ushered into existence. The virtuous and respectable members of this venerable body have always, with curious pertinacity, refused to "let well alone;" and, having assumed a protectorate over the British West Indies, they are just now alarmed at the prospect of a revived prosperity in those Islands. They have traced—and very correctly traced—the present improvement in West India commerce to the supply of labor obtained from the Eastern hemisphere, and their energies are immediately employed to arrest this tide of friendly immigration. Successive British Ministries have been attacked upon the subject by indefatigable deputations of this indomitable Society, and a fresh demonstration, as we learn by the *Arabia's* advices, has just taken place in an interview between the Duke of Newcastle and a number of gentlemen, at which that man with a marvelous name, Mr. Chamerovzov, Secretary to the Society, "read a memorial," and explained the supposed evils to which the system of Coolie immigration has given rise.

The British Anti-Slavery Society is, perhaps, too earnest and consistent to be charged with dishonesty; but, be this as it may, its memorial on the present occasion overflows with misrepresentations which any real acquaintance with the condition of the West-India Colonies would have made impossible. The whole document reeks with deplorable ignorance of the system which it so sweepingly condemns. The principle upon which the immigration is conducted is perfectly misunderstood and its practical benefits are utterly ignored. It is certainly strange to see a number of enlightened gentlemen so determined in their efforts to check the prosperity of the fairest portion of their own empire; and we can only account for the phenomenon on the supposition that their philanthropy has drifted into fanaticism, and that, far removed from the scene of the imaginary evils they depict, they are but imperfectly acquainted with facts, or have lent too ready an ear to the statements of interested schemers. Unfortunately the memorial of the Society appeals directly to the notorious prejudices of the British public, and, without much investigation, its bare statements will be received as facts that cannot be controverted. It would, however, appear from the Duke of Newcastle's answer to Mr. Chamerovzov and his friends, that the present English Government is not disposed to place the most implicit reliance on their statements, or to interfere with the Coolie immigration as at present conducted.

By this time preparations have been made, in nearly all the British West India Colonies, for the introduction of laborers from Madras and Calcutta. The experiment was first tried in the Mauritius, and after it had succeeded so wonderfully that, in the space of fifteen years, the exports of the island were increased from seventy million pounds of sugar to two hundred and forty millions, the Colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad closely imitated the example. The result has been, that the exports of both have more than doubled, within a very few years. Want of labor and want of capital were the causes of West India depression, and those Colonies which could surmount the difficulty of want of capital, rose as if by magic, as soon as means were discovered to supply the want of labor. These are the facts which Mr. Chamerovzov and his friends may despise as highly "material," and therefore, in their view of the case, perfectly immaterial. But the moral aspects of the question are of a like tenor.

It is altogether absurd to say that there is any resemblance whatever between the Slave-trade and the transportation of laborers from the British possessions of the East to those of the West Indies. The Coolie from Madras or Calcutta emigrates of his own free will. He leaves wretchedness and poverty at home for comfort and plenty abroad. The laws under which he lived in the East protect him in the West. There is no greater misrepresentation possible than the prevalent notion of the Coolie mortality on ship-board. A British vessel is only allowed to carry one Coolie for every three tons of its measurement, and if there is any special mortality on board it arises from the fact that sickly emigrants are permitted to take passage. This evil is carefully guarded against by the French; and though a French vessel is allowed to carry an emigrant for every ton, the mortality among the passengers is nearly always less than it is on British ships. It is further urged against the system that the Indian Coolie, after he arrives in a strange land, finds that many of the promises held out to him remain unfulfilled. But this is untrue. He is not brought out by private speculators, but by the British Government, and the Government is pledged to maintain him in his rights. To this end, a superintendent or agent-general of immigrants is appointed for each of the colonies, and his special duty is, to see that the planter's contract with the Coolie is faithfully executed. He acts on behalf of Government as the immigrants' protector. He indentures them to their employers—sees that they are well lodged—that they have proper medical attendance if they are ill—and that they receive, with regularity, their stipulated wages. This officer has also power to remove laborers who are maltreated by their employers. Finally, after their term of industrial residence has expired, it is his duty to see that they are sent back to their homes free of expense. It is a notorious fact that all who do go back take with them large sums of money—that their physical condition is much improved, and that, in a moral point of view, many of them carry away to the remote East the civilizing influences of Christianity. It is impossible to imagine the rights of any people more securely guarded and guaranteed than are those of the Indian Coolies who immigrate to the West. If half the attention given to these Hindus were bestowed upon the thousands of emigrating Anglo-Saxons who daily leave the British isles, we should see in our streets a marvelous diminution of beggary and want. West Indian proprietors have now abandoned all idea of adopting African or Chinese labor, for they regard both as inferior to the labor of the Indian Coolie. Though the latter lacks the physical strength of the Negro, his industry is more than an equivalent for any other defect. But it is not to the planter alone that this Eastern emigration has proved a blessing; it is equally beneficial to the laborer. And when we hear it so terribly denounced by the British Anti-Slavery Society, and find urged, as an all-powerful argument against its practice, that the Coolie receives "no spiritual instruction," brought, though he be, by the very act complained of, from the darkest regions of Heathenism, we can only wonder at the perversity of spirit that prompts such an opposition to one of the happiest schemes ever devised for the elevation of a degraded people, and for the restoration to prosperity of a splendid inheritance.

Senator Douglas on the Slave-Trade.

Mr. John L. Peyton, of Staunton, Virginia, has communicated to the Richmond *Enquirer* a letter from the Hon. S. A. Douglas, expressing dissent from Gen. Cass' Naturalization notions, and also stating certain Constitutional grounds upon which its writer deems the renewal of the African Slave-Trade inadmissible. The letter in question is copied into this day's issue of the Times.

Mr. Douglas regards the Slave-Trade as virtually prohibited by the Federal Constitution. The first clause in the ninth section of the first article, he insists, is a substantial disallowance of the traffic. Although in form forbidding Congress to abolish the Slave-Trade prior to the year 1808, he says, the provision was a compromise necessary to the preservation of the Union. He stands firmly by this compromise, without which he avers the Constitution could not have been made, and declares himself "irreconcilably opposed to the revival of the African Slave-Trade, in any form and under any circumstances."

Mr. Douglas' avowal of hostility is open and frank; but nothing less could be expected from any Northern man, whatever his position or party predilections. Whether he has given the best reasons for the faith that is in him, is a question not worth discussion. He has spoken out strongly and manfully the determined conviction of all respectable men at the North, and as we believe, of a majority of the most honorable men at the South. In the exercise of its Constitutional right, Congress long since abolished the Slave-trade, and branded it as a felony.

Though Aristotle himself should rise from the dead, and, losing his way into the body of Mr. John Mitchel, inspire that defeated crusader of Slavery with fresh arguments for his bad cause, the people of the United States will never consent to listen patiently to any propositions even remotely glancing at their acquiescence in a renewal of this atrocious traffic. There will always, of course, be found unprincipled men enough in our seaports, Northern or Southern, to connive at any villainy which promises returns of gold to themselves; and the more ignorant and impoverished classes of the South may possibly be deluded into the notion that "cheap negroes" only are needed to make them all planters. But the strength of both sections is set, as flint, against the whole scheme. Southern extremists may succeed for a time in blackening the good name of the nation by their frantic advocacy of this iniquity, but their work will eventually recoil upon themselves, and they shall be made to eat the bitter fruit of their own devices.

A Rose-Water War.

Danton thought it impossible to make a revolution with rose-water; but the Government of Buenos Ayres has determined to try the experiment with a war. Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres sends us to-day a copy, in advance of its publication by the Buenos Ayrean Press, of a speech delivered by Señor Velez-Sarsfield in the Senate of the State, in behalf of the Government, and in opposition to a proposed law for imposing the passport system upon the Buenos Ayrian people during the now pending war. How large a share our Milesian fellow-citizens may claim in this South American statesman in virtue of his patronymic, we cannot undertake to say. He is, doubtless, as much of an Irishman as the Duke of Magenta. But he is a man of sound views and elevated character, if we are to judge him by the doctrines of this discourse, and by the tone which breathes through it.

Señor Velez-Sarsfield announces that Buenos Ayres will be governed in her new civil war by the most civil theories; that her armies will respect all private property at sea, or rather on the River Plate. The rights of neutrals, as defined by the Congress of Paris, will be defined; and the more comprehensively humane propositions of Mr. Marcy will be added unto the civilizing code of Napoleon III. None shall be fought but the fighters; none be harmed with the sword in body or estate, but those who take it up. With these notions of the way in which the war should be carried into foreign countries, the Government of Buenos Ayres is of course unwilling to vex its own people with unnecessary domestic restraints. It proposes, in fact, a war with none of the inconveniences of a war, except the waste of public money and the loss of life in the field. Whether this making war as agreeable as possible will tend, should it become the world's general rule, to increasing or diminishing the taste for war among mankind, is perhaps an open question. And it is highly probable that the Argentine Confederation will find itself more annoyed by the necessity of imitating Buenos Ayres and sparing the river commerce, than Buenos Ayres would herself have benefited by a general license to harry the Parana country with her terrific armada. But be these things as they may, the speech of Velez-Sarsfield is creditable to South American statesmanship; and the measures on which his Government has resolved will be welcomed by the commerce of the world.

How did Gov. Wise's Letter Get into Print?—Mr. Cassidy, of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, admits that the confiding Bernard Donnelly placed Gov. Wise's letter in his hands, to be sent to Dean Richmond, at Buffalo, with the understanding that Mr. Richmond was to bring it with him to Albany, when he should come to the meeting of the State Committee. But on reading it, Cassidy's ingenuous soul was so deeply shocked by the profligacy therein revealed, that he really hadn't the heart to let it go out of his hands. Accordingly, he did not afflict Dean Richmond, or the other members of the Committee, with a knowledge of its contents. They all remained in blissful ignorance, even of its existence, until it was circulated in Albany, on the day when the Committee assembled at the Delavan House. Mr. Cassidy, therefore, denies all agency, direct or indirect, in the publication of the letter.

The matter is thus again brought very near the threshold of Mr. Donnelly, particularly as it is charged that the letter was exhibited by that discreet friend of Gov. Wise to several persons previous to placing it in Cassidy's hands. How Mr. Donnelly will now dispose of the burden laid upon him remains to be seen. We are bound to say that the story as it stands is equally trivial and disgusting. No American ought to be able to read it without a blush at the degradation into which the politics of his country have fallen.

The *Atlas and Argus* avails itself of the opportunity presented to speak its mind of Mr. Fernando Wood, whom it describes as a political confidence man, to whom not only every convention, but every social circle is barred; who has held office only to show his unfitness, and who, in fact, has been in danger of the Penitentiary. These be harsh phrases in respect to a Democrat for many years honored and applauded by his party, and who, in his time, has received unqualified commendation from the very journal which thus berates him.

Personal.—Private letters from Paris, received by the *Arabia*, informs us that Madame Ristori has nearly, or quite, made up her mind to visit the United States, for the purpose of giving a series of dramatic *Matinées*. This intelligence will be welcome news to all lovers of the dramatic art; and we trust it may be confirmed by the speedy arrival of this now unquestioned Queen of Tragedy.

The Buenos Ayrean War—Important Declaration of the Buenos Ayrean Government—Reported Death of Lopez.

Our Buenos Ayrean Correspondence.

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

I send you an original draft of an important declaration in regard to the principles on which the war now broken out with Urquiza will be waged, read last night in the Senate by the Minister, Don Velez-Sarsfield. This document has not yet been printed here, and reaches you in advance of our press. Rumors are current here of the death of Lopez. I do not vouch for them. He dies daily in the minds of his foes. D.

The speech of Velez-Sarsfield, which we give below, explains and confirms the following remarks of the *Tiempo Comercial*, of Buenos Ayres, which we find in *El Noticioso de Nueva York*, of yesterday. "We have it on good authority that our Government has fully explained its policy in the present war to the Consuls of England, France and other nations. The Government will allow all vessels the right of continuing their legitimate traffic undisturbed.

SPEECH OF VELEZ-SARSFIELD.

(Translated for the New-York Times.)

Gentlemen:—His Excellency, the Governor, has charged me to make known to the House the principles which will direct the conduct of the Government in the war now declared against us by the Government of Parana, that the Senate may be able to understand clearly the bases of action in this grave and important matter, and to harmonize our internal laws with our foreign commercial relations; especially as the war is the only reason offered for imposing on the people the vexatious burdens of the passport system.

The usages and customs of war have become ameliorated with the progress of civilization. In former days, when two nations went to war, it was a legal axiom that both territories were hostile in their entirety; that their respective subjects were all individual enemies; that the property of each nation, and of all individuals of each nation, was hostile property, and should be dealt with as such. The progress of civilization has naturally separated the man engaged in peaceful labors from the armed soldier marching to battle. So, also, property making part of the material of war has been separated from the goods which compose the greater part of the capital of commerce and industry.

The United States in their treaty of alliance with Prussia, in 1789, won the glory of being the first Power to offer efficient protection to private property in time of war. This example was followed by the Powers of Europe; but, unfortunately, the war between England and France, at the beginning of this century, caused a reaction towards the maxims of barbarism. Yet through these ruins civilization still marched onward. And when the Crimean war broke out, France first established the great principle which England then adopted that "the flag protects the goods." The private property of enemies was respected; and commerce was to be smitten only by actual blockades. The Congress of Paris made a step further, and in almost all countries the principle of privateering has been abandoned. The United States were willing to go further, and proposed to France and England that private property in merchant ships should be respected. In time this must be adopted. Happily, then, there are no rights of war against men and things that are not warlike. We must accept these lessons of the great Powers, and take a step forward in our war now begun with the Argentine Confederation. This is a truly civil war, for which no laws have ever been laid down. Although it breaks out between two really independent Governments, yet each of these Governments has recognized itself as a constituent part of the Argentine Republic, and of one sole nation.

In this war, therefore, the territory of the Confederation shall not be reputed hostile territory; its inhabitants shall not be considered enemies. We recognize no enemy but the soldier who attacks us, and no hostile property but his munitions of war. It is our duty to treat the people and the property of our fellow-confederates as belonging to our brothers. In regard to the fluvial commerce, we decree, with France and England, that the neutral flag shall cover the merchandize. And we say more: This river commerce shall be covered by the flag of the country—the flag of the Argentine Republic.

Under these principles the Buenos Ayrean Government will march in the war on which we have entered. Other nations may think it best to hamper their enemies by destroying commerce. The Government of Buenos Ayres sees in the prosperity of the confederated commerce a benefit to the common country.

The Government of Buenos Ayres will impose no shackles upon foreign commerce. Clearances may be made from our ports for those of the Confederation precisely as before the war, save for goods contraband of war. We shall have no need of prize courts, for we mean to make no prizes of confederate goods or vessels. Neutral vessels consequently will not be subjected to any tedious or disturbing formalities. Orders have been given to the commander of our naval forces not to detain neutral vessels, save with a certain assurance that they contain goods contraband of war. He is to visit these vessels with the permission of their captains. If this be refused, he is to inform the Government, in order that the visitation may be made by the Consular Commissions. Goods contraband of war shall be simply and solely arms actually employed for warlike purposes.

In this way, gentlemen, we have resolved to recognize rights which we cannot deny to exist; we shall humanize war in doing only what is necessary for war. Happily this act of high morality is in full consonance with all our interests. Let us not treat our individual fellow-confederates as enemies, that they may learn to treat us as friends. It will be necessary, of course, to harmonize such internal legislation as the war has rendered imperative, with our principles of foreign action here laid down. We must not impose upon our people the burden of the passport system for leaving the territory of Buenos Ayres, if we wish to avoid the ordinary inconveniences of war; and if, as the Government believes to be the case, this system really adds nothing to our own force and detracts nothing from the force of the enemy.

These are the considerations which the Government feels bound to offer to the Senate in beginning the discussion of the law on the passport system. The Minister of the Treasury will set forth other views bearing on this point, to the House, in opposition to the project now under discussion.

Another Rotten Bridge.—The Troy *Times* says:

> "We are informed, and upon authority which we have good reason to believe reliable, that on the line of the Albany Northern Railroad, not a great distance above the point at which the fearful disaster of last week occurred, there is another bridge, the rottenness of which is apparent, and quite as thorough as that of the Tomhannock death-trap. Our informant says the string-pieces are so very much decayed that he removed chips from one of them with a lead-pencil."

The *Times* innocently asks how the Directors dare to risk the lives of passengers by running trains on such bridges?

An International Excursion.—On Monday next the Montreal Field Battery are to leave Montreal on a friendly visit to Boston. The excursionists are to be absent about a fortnight.

The Hon. Charles Whitehead, Agent of the British Bondholders in Mexico, has arrived in town, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Whitehead left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. on his way to England, having been banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY SURVEY—REMOVAL OF INDIANS—A SWINDLER—THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Interior Department has received dispatches from the Commissioner of the United States and Texas Boundary Survey. A trip was made up the Pecos River until Capt. Wipple's trail was struck. Much has been added materially to the geographical knowledge of a region heretofore but little known; the practicability of a good wagon road, where it was reported impossible to take a wagon, has been demonstrated.

Such information has been received at the Indian Bureau as to lead to the belief that the Indians, lately on the Reserves at Brazos Agency, by this time have been removed beyond the limits of Texas, and thus the difficulties between them and citizens of that State have been quieted.

The Creeks and Cherokees, between whom a general war was anticipated, are again at peace.

A few days ago a man, calling himself Wm. Evans, put up at one of the hotels here, after having advertised money to lend in small or large sums, and requiring a certain per centage to be paid to insure the accommodation.

His room was soon besieged by numerous needy customers, including some of our most prominent citizens. The firm was represented as Evans, Bebbas & Co, of New-York—but information from that City, to-day, shows that it has neither locality nor existence. The Washington applicants are about $5,000 minus.

The Southern Railroad Convention, among other business, to-day, resolved to run a daily train between New-York and New-Orleans, from Thursday next.

From Pike's Peak—Convention to Form a Territorial Government.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* contains dates from Denver City to the 3d inst. A Convention of one hundred and sixty-six delegates was in session, for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to form the country adjacent to the mines into a territory, to be called Jefferson. The intention is to apply at the next session of Congress for recognition as a Territorial Government.

Destructive Fire at Lawrence, Mass.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

A fire at Lawrence this afternoon destroyed the United States Hotel building, the Central Congregational Church, the new Court-house, and one or two small wooden buildings.

At the same time a fire broke out in the Unitarian Church, some distance from the Hotel, which was partially consumed.

The falling walls of the hotel killed three men named Stanley, painter; Henry, an auctioneer, and Leighton, a wool-sorter, in the employ of the Washington Mills.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $150,000.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 25th ult., arrived at Independence to-day. Another treaty had been concluded with the Navajos. Heavy rains had fallen throughout New-Mexico. Large numbers of Indians were seen on the Plains, but they were all friendly. The troops at the Pawnee Forks were all well. The mail party met a Company of U. S. troops *en route* to New-Mexico.

The Oberlin Anti-Slavery Troubles.

Columbus, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 12.

This morning Messrs. Peck, Carpenter and Fairchild, of Oberlin, who had been here attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, were served with the notice of a suit instituted against them by the United States Deputy-Marshal for false imprisonment, the damages being laid at $20,000.

From the British Provinces.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

Late advices from New-Brunswick report the serious effects of the potato rot throughout the Province.

Great activity is manifested both in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the formation of volunteer rifle companies.

Later from Barbados.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

Advices from Barbados, of July 30, *via* Halifax, states that Mr. Nightingale, an extensive sugar planter, had lost his sugar factory, machinery, &c. Total loss $200,000; no insurance.

Texas Election.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 12.

Returns from 68 counties in Texas place Gen. Houston 4,400 ahead of his competitor. Messrs. Hamilton and Reagan are ahead for members of Congress.

Sinking of the Steamer Kate Howard.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

The steamer *Kate Howard* sunk in the Missouri River below Jefferson City yesterday afternoon. She had a valuable cargo and 150 passengers on board. Fortunately no lives were lost. The vessel and cargo are almost a total loss.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

The New-York Yacht Squadron, about thirty sail, arrived at New-Bedford about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored off the city. The commanders and crews of the yachts are all well.

Sinking of the Steamer Mariner.

Louisville, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The steamer *Mariner*, from St. Louis, bound to Cincinnati, sunk last night on the flats about twenty miles above this city. No lives lost. The boat will probably be raised.

Burning of the Steamer Cliff Belden.

Amherstburg, C. W., Friday, Aug. 12.

The steam-tug *Cliff Belden*, of Detroit, was burnt here last night. The engineer and wheelsman were severely injured.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Farther Point, Aug. 12—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North American*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

The Case of Dr. Ellis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Two or three notices have appeared in your paper in reference to alleged swindling operations of Dr. Thomas S. Ellis. Public opinion should not be determined by *ex parte* statements, and I ask here only that the Doctor have as fair a hearing as his persecutors have had, and that the public withhold its final decision till his case be adjudicated. I beg here to insert the Doctor's statement of the case, made to me in writing, which I learn he has himself communicated to the public in a letter to the Press. Dr. Ellis says:

1. The goods obtained from Murphy were not ordered by me or for my use, but by another person, in my name, and for which he seeks to hold me responsible. The transaction took place over six months ago. I have paid Murphy over $100, and never asked or obtained credit, and consequently had no occasion to make any representations as to my property.

2. That no charge has ever been made by a person named Lester, but Mrs. Roberts, of Thompson-street, was glad to be allowed to withdraw the charge she made against me. No proceedings of any kind were ever had before Justice Dusenberry, and the remainder of the story is equally false and malicious.

3. The goods purchased from Mr. Hubbell were returned long since, and never exceeded $55 in value.

4. Berian's is a simple debt of $7, for hardware. The amount of this bill has never but once been demanded. The goods were procured by a written order, and I never saw the parties.

5. Polhemus & De Vries have done my printing for a long time. This bill is one of many which I have paid them, and they never applied for this, as the printing of my cards was done in May.

6. Mr. Wilson, the stable-keeper, I do not owe anything for carriage hire, but I do owe him a balance for boarding my horse. He says he never made any complaint, and had no reason to do so, as I always paid my board bills monthly.

7. Dr. Tadman's is a balance of $15. I have paid him a large amount of money, and having withdrawn my patronage, which amounted to considerable, he feels no doubt annoyed, but I learn has never made any complaint.

8. I never bought a book in Maiden-lane, nor do I know of a publishing house there. My books I bought and paid for in Philadelphia.

9. I never knew any person, or had any transaction with any one who lived or is now living in Watertown, Connecticut, and never was there in my life.

10. I never to my knowledge had any dealings with a Mr. Sayres in Brooklyn or elsewhere.

In the case of Hernstein, I have paid $160 on account of his bill of $270. The goods were ordered six months before they were delivered, and the requirement was that I should pay $30 per month. I advanced him $50 before getting the instruments, and at his request I gave notes for the rest.

Slander and conspiracy, Mr. Editor, are not omnipotent. The Doctor purposes and expects, in spite of all that has been said and done, to practice medicine and wear an unblemished character in this community. Time will determine.

With many thanks for the courtesy of your columns
I am, very truly, yours, EDWARD GILBERT,
Of Counsel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Twelfth Regiment Troubles—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor in favor of reinstating the Twelfth Regiment had a meeting yesterday afternoon. Councilman Laimbeer, Lent and Van Tine were present. A large number of members of the regiment were also in attendance. Mr. Dalrymple introduced Capt. Boyle, who has belonged to the regiment since its organization, and Capt. Huson. Both gentlemen referred briefly to their grievances, and were followed by Col. Cocks, who was proceeding to make a detailed statement of the difficulties which his command had gone through, when Councilman Laimbeer interrupted him, and said that he hardly thought it necessary for Col. C. to proceed with his statement. Generals Sandford and Ewen had sent in their remonstrance against the proposed memorial; they were not present to support the allegations which they had made, and naturally they must fall to the ground. He did not, therefore, deem it necessary for anything more to be said. Councilman Lent supported the same view, and said that the Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, not to hear the parties interested. All present concurred in these opinions, and it was decided that the Committee of the Twelfth Regiment should submit a brief embracing the main points which they desired the Governor to consider. The Committee then adjourned.

Settled their Differences by Marriage.—A young woman, named Johanna Redmond, made a complaint at the City Hall Police Court, before Alderman Brady, last Wednesday, wherein she charged that Thos. Hanna had promised to marry her, and she had placed such faith in his word that he had succeeded in enticing her from the path of virtue. Afterwards, rather than fulfil his pledge, he had donned the livery of Uncle Sam's troops, and was serving on Governor's Island as a recruit. A note from the magistrate to the commanding officer of the Island resulted in Hanna being sent to Court yesterday, to answer the charge. The complainant was summoned and soon appeared, when, after a brief conversation, they decided to settle their differences by marriage; and the "twain were made one flesh," by the obliging magistrate. The bridegroom was immediately sent back to his soldier's quarters. He returned, however, decidedly against his inclination. His military ardor, he asserted, had cooled since his brief experience of martial life, and he had only consented to become a married man from the supposition that the ceremony was equivalent to a discharge from his present position. But his excuses were of no avail. The bride left the Court with her marriage certificate closely grasped in her hand.

The Corporation Forgets to Pay its own Debts.—Comptroller Haws has discovered, in the course of the searching investigations to which he has subjected the accounts in each of the Departments under his charge, that, during the last seven years, the City had neglected to pay taxes on a portion of its own property. The arrearages during that time have run up to the startling sum of $257,000. Of course this amount must ultimately be paid, and it will undoubtedly be provided for in the next tax-levy. It is probable, though by no means certain, that there may be found arrearages of water-rents, rents for piers, &c., &c., the collection of which has been neglected. One of the Departments, it is said, has from time to time been in the receipt of letters from different parties, offering, for a good percentage, to recover for the City certain property which the law of limitation would shortly transfer to other possessors. These cases are duly attended to, and interesting revelations may be made with reference to them.

Commissioners of Health.—The Commissioners of Health met at the usual hour yesterday, all the members present. Col. Delavan reported that the streets were in a very cleanly and healthy condition, and that the war against the piggeries was progressing. He offered resolutions directing that the pigpens and bone-boiling establishments between Avenue A, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets should be removed. The resolutions were adopted. Thus far 150 pens have been destroyed, and 3,500 hogs removed. The Captain of the Spanish brig *Pepe* asked for leave to bring his vessel to the foot of Seventh-street, East River, to take on a cargo. The request was denied. Dr. Gunn reported that Havana, Tampico and Kingston were the only ports at present infected with yellow fever, and the resolution previously adopted was so amended as to include these, and exclude Matanzas and Cardenas from the list. The Board adjourned until Monday.

Reception of the Richmond Grays.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council met yesterday and determined on the following programme: The Committee will meet at 6, P. M. to-day at the City Hall, Room No. 8, to proceed to the boat and meet their guests from Richmond. Monday the Mayor and Common Council meet at 9 A. M. at the Metropolitan Hotel, from whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment and the Richmond Grays to the steamboat, to convey them to the public institutions. Tuesday the Mayor and Common Council will assemble at the City Hall at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the National Guard. In the evening they will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel at 7 o'clock, to attend the dinner which is to be given to their guests.

A Dinner for the Friendless.—The newsboys and friendless lads of the City, living from hand to mouth and having no choice, compelled by necessity to work on the Sabbath day or hunger, have been provided with a dinner for several Sundays past by the benevolence of a few charitable individuals, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house. The Superintendent has now no funds at his disposal for this purpose. Is there not charity enough among our people to help the movement? Morally and socially it is well worth consideration. Much good has been done by this Institution, though there are no permanent resources and it has no invested capital or funded property for its support. The statistics of the Lodging-house furnish ample proof of this: 1,200 meals have been given to homeless lads in a month, and the number of lodgers during the same time has been 1,429.

Bids Opened by the Street Commissioner.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened a number of bids. That for regulating, curbing and grading the street south of Central Park was among them. The cost of this work will amount to $6,000 or $7,000. Who was the successful bidder was not decided on account of some informalities in several of the bids. John T. Barnard was the successful bidder for the contract for furnishing the City with wood for fuel. The price named is $2 20 per load. Jas. Donnelly was the only bidder for furnishing the City with coal. His price is $4 19 per ton, delivering the coal wherever it may be needed.

Serious Blasting Accident.—On Thursday last Michael Cox, Michael Garrity and Timothy Dinan, laborers employed on the Central Park, were badly injured while engaged in blasting rocks. They were in the act of filling a drill with powder when an explosion prematurely took place, and each of the three men was severely burned about the face and hands—Cox losing one of his fingers. The poor fellows were taken to the New-York Hospital for medical treatment. Neither of them, however, is thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Accidentally Drowned.—Raymond Beckwith, a boy 9 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday afternoon, while playing on the pier foot of Spring-street, North River. Deceased was standing on the string-piece of the dock, when the sudden blowing of the steam-whistle of a tug so startled him that he fell into the water. A Mr. White jumped after the lad, but was unable to rescue him. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, and the usual verdict was rendered.

St. Lawrence Church Pic-nic and Festival.—The members of this Church held a festival, Thursday, at Jones' Wood, for the benefit of the free school attached to the Church in Yorkville, which is under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Nearly four thousand persons were on the ground, and dancing and various amusements usual on such occasions were entered into with high glee. Shelton's Band was engaged, and everything went off in the most respectable and pleasing manner.

Trial of a Steam Fire Engine.—The steam fire-engine belonging to Manhattan Company No. 8 was tried at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, Thursday, for the benefit of Mr. H. Nathan, Chief-Engineer of the Charleston Fire Department. With 100 pounds pressure, the engine threw a stream 120 feet high. Mr. N. expressed himself gratified with the result of the trial.

Fatal Fall from a Cart.—A carman named Patrick Gunby, while in a fit, fell from his vehicle a few nights ago on the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, and received injuries which yesterday proved fatal. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, and a verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. Deceased was 29 years of age, and an Irishman by birth.

Coup de Soliel.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner O'Keefe, upon the body of an unknown man who died on Thursday night from the effect of the heat. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height; his hair was sandy-colored, and he wore no whiskers. On his left cheek he had an old scar. Verdict, "Death from sun-stroke."

Accidental Death.—Bridget Connolly, a servant, 34 years of age, fell into the coal vault of house No. 18 Hamilton-street on the 30th ult. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but her injuries were so severe that they resulted in death on Thursday night. Coroner O'Keefe yesterday held an inquest on the body.

Man found Drowned.—The body of a man, apparently a German, about forty years of age, was found in the water yesterday at the foot of Pier No. 21 North River. An investigation was held by Coroner O'Keefe, but no evidence by which deceased could be identified, was elicited. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

An Infant's Body found in a Sink.—The body of a male child was found on Thursday in the sink of house No. 164 West Eighteenth street. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, but the evidence failed to show who placed the body where it was found.

The New Arsenal.—The rebuilding of the State Arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue will be completed about the middle of October. Yesterday a number of architects and builders visited it by invitation of Mr. John W. Ritch, its architect, when the stability of the structure was satisfactorily tested by different experiments.

Police Reports.

Re-Arrest of Notorious Shoplifters.—Last Saturday night Ann Hildebrand and Catharine Hoffman were arrested on a charge of stealing from the store of Messrs Rockwell & Smith, in Fourth-avenue, near Eighth-street. They were held to answer the charge in $500 bail, and Rudolph Blumenberg, of No. 48 Fulton-street, became their bondsman. A day or two since the magistrate who accepted the security became convinced that Blumenberg was wholly irresponsible, or, in technical language, that the accused were at large on "straw bail." Yesterday afternoon Officers King and McCord were directed to look up the offenders. As the officers were prosecuting their search they observed the two females in company with another, near the corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and the trio apparently in a fatigued condition from carrying heavy burdens. Upon taking the women into custody the officers found concealed in spacious bags beneath the women's ample skirts, 9 felt hats, 4 caps, 2 Panama hats, 4 pairs ladies' black gaiters, 2 pairs children's fancy gaiters, and other articles supposed to have been stolen from stores in Third-avenue, which they had entered under pretence of purchasing. All the stolen goods were found upon Barbara and Catharine Hoffman, who say they are sisters. The three prisoners were all held by Justice Connolly to await examinations. William Hildebrand, husband of one of the women, was also arrested on a charge of being implicated with the others. All these parties are known to the Police as professional shoplifters. A few months ago Mrs. Hildebrand was convicted of a similar offence in Boston. The Court, however, suspended judgment in her case because she had five little children dependent upon her. Her confederate in that affair is now serving a term in the State Prison, Massachusetts.

Getting a Wagon.—David White, who keeps a carriage factory at No. 458 Third avenue, made a complaint, Thursday, before Justice Quackenbush against Calvin Gifford, of Thirty-second street and Fourth-avenue, charging him with false pretences. White alleges that a carriage belonging to Mr. Abel Wheaton was left at his shop last April to be painted. In the latter part of July the defendant came into his shop and asked if the wagon was for sale. Wheaton replied in the affirmative, and announced $85 cash to be the price. Gifford agreed to purchase on these terms, provided the vehicle were put in perfect order and delivered on the 30th of July. White, on his part, assented, and accordingly took the wagon on the 30th inst. to the stable of defendant. A proposition was then made by Gifford that the bill be made out at the price of $125, as he wished to purchase the vehicle for a man named Tompkins, and wanted to make a commission himself. This was done, and Gifford handed White a promissory note for $106 40, purporting to be drawn by A. F. Smith, on the Hanover Bank, and made payable to defendant's order three months after date. White took the note, supposing it to be a bank check; but when he had discovered its true character he demanded the money or the wagon, and tendered Gifford the note. This the latter refused to take, and said that White could not take the wagon back unless he was a stronger man than himself. White left, taking the note with him. He now seeks redress in a complaint against Gifford for false pretences. The accused was held for examination.

Arrest of a well-known Pickpocket.—Several weeks since, Stephen Easton, of No. 238 West Thirty-Fourth-street, was looking at some pictures in a show-window at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, when he was rudely pushed aside by a young man, who, however, politely begged pardon for his rudeness, and then passed on. Shortly after, Mr. Easton missed his gold watch, and immediately proceeded to the Detective office and made known his loss. Yesterday, Detective Roach, in passing through Centre-street, saw two well known thieves, named Bissell and Pete Houston, evidently on the look-out for "chances." Houston answered the description of the man who robbed Mr. Easton, and was arrested and taken to Headquarters, and locked up. Mr. Easton called and fully identified Houston as the man whom he thinks stole his watch. The likeness of the accused has graced the Rogues' Gallery for a long time.

Alleged Grand Larceny.—A stage-driver named John Knapp, was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer Fields, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of being implicated in the theft of $26 in gold from Wm. H. Walker. The complainant alleges that he was enticed by an abandoned woman into a house of ill-fame in Staple-street, and there robbed of the above-mentioned sum. The officer found what he supposed to be a portion of the stolen money in Knapp's possession, and arrested him on suspicion. Alderman Smith, before whom the accused was taken, held him for examination. The woman escaped arrest.

The Disorderly-House Case.—In the Times of the 4th inst., it was stated in the Police Reports, that George F. Van Brunt had gone bail for Louisa Worth, proprietress of a disorderly house in Fortieth-street. Such was not the fact. William S. Martin, of No. 317 West Seventeenth-street, became bondsman for her, and Mr. Van Brunt for a witness on the part of the people against the house. Mr. V. yesterday surrendered his bail of the witness, who is now locked up in default of bail.

Alleged Hotel Thief Arrested.—A young man who gave his name as Varnum put up at the Liberty House, in Warren-street, on Wednesday, and from his movements the proprietors caused his arrest on suspicion of being a hotel thief. An empty valise, a set of false keys and a chisel were found in his possession. As he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, his likeness was added to the Rogues' Gallery and he was locked up.

An Alleged Pickpocket.—A young woman, named Jenny Connolly, was arrested on Thursday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Daly of a porte-monnaie, containing some change, as she was riding in a City railroad-car. Mrs. Susan Carnly, residing in Eighty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, also charges her with a similar offence. Justice Brennan committed the accused for examination.

Felonious Assault.—Two waiters at the Metropolitan Hotel, named Philip Cornelius and Charles Anderson, had a quarrel on Wednesday night, when, it is alleged, that the latter struck his opponent a severe blow on the head with an axe, and pointed a loaded pistol at him. Anderson was arrested yesterday, and Justice Brennan committed him to prison to answer a charge of felonious assault.

Another Bigamy Case.—A man named Patrick Hunt, was arrested, Thursday, charged with having married Honorah Gray four years since in this City, when at the same time he had a wife living in Ireland, to whom he was married 28 years ago. Alderman Smith, who is dispensing justice at the Lower Police Court, held the accused for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Police Business.—An effort will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature to pass a law reducing the magisterial force in this city to at least one half the present number. Those most familiar with this business say that one Justice for criminal business and another for civil business can perform all the necessary duties in the Western District, and a Justice with power to dispose of both civil and criminal business would be equal to the wants of the Eastern District of the city. So far as the Western District is concerned, this change has recently been proved entirely practicable. For some time past Justice Cornwell has attended to all of the criminal cases, except those arrested in one Precinct, and not only has he disposed of all the business promptly, but has had some leisure besides.

Joint Board.—The joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen were in session again Wednesday evening, to consider the amount of taxes necessary to be raised for 1860. Almost the only business transacted was the adoption of the following:

FOR STREET-CLEANING AND WELLS AND PUMPS.

Wards.	Streets.	Wells & Pumps.	Total.
I	$1 700	$300	$2,000
II	2 300	700	3 000
III	2,000	350	2 350
IV	1 500	500	2 000
V	2,500	500	2.000
VI	3 000	750	3.750
VII	1,500	600	2,100
VIII	300	300	600
IX	1 350	1.400	2 750
X	2 000	—	2 000
XI	4,100	1,300	5.400
XII	1,200	600	1.800
XIII	3,000	400	3.400
XIV	2,000	600	2.600
XV	1 000	250	1,250
XVI	1,200	500	1,700
XVII	250	250	500
XVIII	Nothing required.		
XIX	1,200	400	1,600

Fires.—Late on Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to Schermerhorn & Co.'s rope walk in North Third-street, by turning camphene upon the roofing and communicating fire. It burned well for awhile, but the fire was discovered in season to prevent serious damage. Yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire near Cross' Dock, foot of Morton-street, but no fire could be found by the firemen.

Robbery.—Yesterday two men entered a house on South Fourth-street, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining board for one person. While the board-seeker went to look at the rooms, his companion remained behind, and succeeded in concealing about $30 worth of ladies' clothing, which he found in a room adjoining the parlors. The robbery was not discovered until both of the visitors had left.

Dangerous Assault.—Daniel Ryan was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct yesterday, on a warrant in which he is charged with attempting to kill a man named Edward Kenny with an axe. The offence was committed last week, and the injured man has not been out of bed since. The accused gave bail before Justice Cornwell to answer

The Atlantic-street Tunnel.—Messrs. John Winslow, T. F. King and John D. Lawrence have been appointed by the Superintendent, as Commissioners under the Act, to close up the Atlantic street Railroad Tunnel. The work, will, therefore, be pressed through speedily, and a long contest be ended.

Arson.—Francis and John McGrath were arrested yesterday on complaint of Fire Marshall Belknap, on suspicion of having fired the house recently destroyed on Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street. Justice Cornwell will examine into the case to-day.

A Charter-Oak Trumpet.—Last evening, Engine Company No. 12, of this City, was presented with a speaking trumpet by Engine Company No. 1 of Hartford, Conn. The trumpet is made of wood from the famous Charter Oak. It is a neat affair.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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MARRIED.

Lapper—Hyde.—At Oaklawn, Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. D. R. Bauver, Paul Lapper, Esq., of Quebec, to Mrs. Jane Hyde, niece of Richard Walsh, Esq.

DIED.

Livermore.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. L. Larremore, after a lingering illness, Lucy, relict of the late Capt. Joseph Livermore, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th st. and Avenue C, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Prendergast.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, Jane Prendergast, aged 83 years, widow of the late James Prendergast.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also of her son, John Prendergast, and her son in law, Phillips Weeks, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mary Kent, No. 110 1st av.

White.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, after a short and severe illness, Daniel White, Jr., aged 37 years.

His remains will be taken to Purchase, Westchester County, this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

Whitford.—In this City, Julia, wife of William H. Whitford, and daughter of the late Ezrenutus Palmer, of North Salem, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Wilson.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, after a severe illness of 9 months, Wm. Wilson, aged 21 years.

His personal friends, also the friends of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Thorn.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, Caroline, infant daughter of Abia B. and Elizabeth S. Thorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 48 Pierrepont-st.

Moses.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, July 29, Jannette, daughter of David B. and Jannette A. Moses, aged 6 months and 9 days.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WARBURTON av., Yonkers.—The Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., of Newark, will preach in the above church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. The Rev. Dr. McClintock will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of New Brunswick, in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday Evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee,

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SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. Francis Peck, Minister, officiating.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND THE friends of a free Bible, will prosecute their inquiries respecting the unfounded impressions of Romanists with regard to the Pope's succession from Peter, his empire, his kingdom and his priesthood from Christ, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Pastor the Rev. Moses Ballou, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*Life's True Good; What is it?* Services commencing at 10½ A. M. No EVENING service during this month.

THE REV. JOHN SERVICE, FROM IRELAND, will preach, D. V., on next Lord's Day EVENING, the 14th inst., in Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., when interesting information will be given concerning the revival in Ireland. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Scottish version of the Psalms used at worship.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. Janes. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Union Prayer-meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

UNTO TWO THOUSAND AND THREE *Hundred Days: Then shall the Sanctuary be Cleansed.* S. S. Snow, the messenger of the Coming King, will preach on the subject of the above text TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES—Thirteenth Sunday. Aug. 14. A Christian Jew (Mr. E. M. Epstein) will preach at 10½ A. M. Descendants of Israel are specially invited. The Rev. Mr. Jacks, of Newburgh, will preach at 8 P. M. Prayer-meetings as usual at 8 A. M. (every morning) and 3½ P.M.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, the Rev. George F. Noyes, Pastor. The public services of this Society are discontinued until the first Sunday of September, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will meet on the first Sunday of October.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach as above EVERY SABBATH during the present month of August. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly concert, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in West 23d st., near 7th-av., (the Rev. Mr. Ganse,) on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Will the schools be well represented?

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. Thos Gallaudet, Rector, 18th-st. near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. Morris, Pastor of St. Philip's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE FLOATING "CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR," for Seamen, at the foot of Pike-st.—Rev. B. S. Huntington will preach on SUNDAY, Aug 14. Subject for morning and afternoon, *Heaven.*

O, talk to me of heaven. I love
To hear about my home above.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 25TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th-avs.—Dr. J. R. Bigelow will relate some incidents in the life, character and ministry of the lamented Nott here, at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. C. G. Sommers, D.D., will preach in the Evening. This Church open through August.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. S. S. N. Greely, from Grand Rapids, Mich., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 14, and 21st, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE BEING ABSENT FROM the City, the Rev. C. A. Buckbee will supply his place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Subject of discourse—*Christian Union.* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington av and 30th-st Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Rev. Edgar N. Levy, Pastor of the King st. Baptist Church, Newark. Evening service to commence at 8 o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching on SABBATH, Aug. 14, by the Pastor, the Rev. Spencer L. Finney, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P M. This Church will be open all Summer. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. MARSHALL B. SMITH, of Philadelphia, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A.M., and 7¾ P.M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. H. DYER, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. Robert McCartee, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. James Little will preach in the above church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) August 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P M.

THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH WILL commence worship in the large and commodious church edifice in 7th-av., near 12th-st., TO-MORROW. Preaching by John Quincy Adams, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Baptism at Hoboken at 7½ A. M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW (SABBATH) in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, the Rev G. R. McMillan, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE WASHINGTON-square M. E. Church, in 4th-st., near Macdougal, will be laid on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Bishop Janes. An address will be delivered by the Rev. John McClintock, LL. D.

THE REV. DR. MARSELUS, OF NEW-York, will preach at the Ref. Prot. Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH, (14th inst.,) at 10½ A.M., and at 7½ P.M.

GRAND-STREET CHURCH, CORNER OF Crosby-st., will be open TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P M. The pastor, the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., will D. V., officiate.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CLINTON-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.—Preaching in the lecture room of this Church TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 3 and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Robinson, of New-York. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and prayer meeting at 10½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC LECTURES.—DR. T. L. NICHOLS lectures at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the great religious questions of *Catholicity and Protestantism.* Admission one dime.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. S. H. Worcester, of Baltimore, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Joy and Sorrow in Christian Life.*

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner Dekalb and Carlton-avs., Brooklyn. The Rev. Alexander Jack of Newburgh, will preach in the above Church NEXT SABBATH, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE REV. MR. LIGHTBURN, OF PHILAdelphia, will preach in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, (between Broome and Spring sts.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN—THE Rev. Dr. Cutler's—is to be opened TO-MORROW for divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Thomas Street, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH—THE REV. G. A. PELTZ, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M., at their hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—2d av., between 10th and 11th sts., will be reopened on SUNDAY the 14th inst. Services as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—The Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Service in the MORNING only. Subject—*The Kingship and Priesthood of the Soul.* Seats free.

AT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., near the 8th-av., the Rev. James A. Little will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder George Storrs will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

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Figured Satins, Manila Baskets, India Madras Handkerchiefs
Grass Linen, Newport Dress Goods, India Mull Dresses.
India Robes, Mandarin Silks, Ivory Card Cases.
Kesan Soap, Pineapple Bonnets. Japanese Curiosities.
Nankeens, Pineapple Sun Bonnets, Japanese China ware.
Pongees, Pineapple Ties, Pineapple Scarfs.
Rice Paintings, Paintings on Piths, Pineapple Cravats.
Seersucker, Silk Camblet, Pineapple Collars and Sleeves.
Sarsnets, Seashore Dress Goods, Sandalwood Fans.
Sinshaws, Shanghae Silks, Sandalwood Glove Boxes.
Sandal Bracelets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Sandalwood Card Cases.
Turkish Bags, Tussore Silks, Screen Junks.
Tea Poys, Wash Silks, Tea Caddies.

And every other variety of articles from CHINA, JAPAN, or the EAST INDIES, to be found in this country. Strangers and Merchants are invited to examine the above stock. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
W. S & C. H. THOMPSON,
J. WILCOX & CO.,
WALLACE & SONS,
ARMS BROTHERS,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
CHAS. A. POSTLEY,
R. FRANCE,
THEODORE SCHMIDT,
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT.
CHAS. F. COLT,
JOHN HOLMES,
J. & W. BECK,
A. G. McKENNA,
FROST & CO.,
G. M. JACOBS & CO.,
JOS. B. WESLEY,
MORITZ COHN,
EMANUEL MANDEL,
STEIN & STERN,
DAVID HENIUS,
FISHER & HERMAN.
H. S. BEWSON, UNION SKIRT COMPANY.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a lot of double width

GRISAILLES,

are very superior quality and can recommend them as THE BEST MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1859, at No. 375 Broadway, and at all the Branches.

Having received by extensive importations from Paris and London the most reliable Fall and Winter Fashions, will be prepared to present to the ladies and dressmakers on this occasion a brilliant display and great variety of pattern, of new and elegant designs.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 1st to the 28th of August, during which time the new library building will be prepared for use.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. D. G. Wright, M. A., Principal,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
Henry M. Pierce, A. M., Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re-open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 820 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD *née* de Rochefermay, respectfully informs her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 250 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.—Removed from 241 West 31st-st. The Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, Principal. Next session opens Sept. 12.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a pupil a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms, &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in the northern part of Louisiana is desirous of engaging a lady to take charge of the education of a boy and girl, aged 9 and 11. She must be capable of teaching French and music, as well as English, and must also be a person of decidedly religious character. The best of reference required. Address J. H. HOBART DE MILLE, No. 162 Mott., or call between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 B'DWAY, supplies schools with competent, also with pupils and teachers with positions; references—Dr Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers Col. Wanted—Several superior professors of pianos and singing; ladies to teach piano, guitar and singing at large salaries; also teachers of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,005 Post office.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to teach the natural sciences, and otherwise qualified to instruct in the English department of a first class female seminary, will address, immediately, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTABLE College, thoroughly competent to give instruction in Mathematics, in the ordinary English branches, and modern languages. Apply at No. 124 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.: bathrooms, wash-room, butter pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, commanding a magnificent view one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to thirty acres good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A furnished cottage, pleasantly situated on Townsend-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars apply at No. 163 Front-st., New-York, or to THOS. BALLELLE, Townsend's-av., Clifton.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family; superintend growing children or the entire care of an infant; testimonials as to her integrity and capability; no objection to the country. Call on Thursday, Aug. 17, and from then until engaged, at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to take care of children; has lately landed in this country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 504 Houston st. Good City reference from last place.

WANTED—FOR MOST KINDS OF EMPLOYment, 50 respectable girls for the City, and 50 for the country, and 100 respectable employes—200 in all. Those wanting help in the country, male and female, by dropping a line a day or two before coming, will be provided when called for. 25 cents a day allowed to respectable girls not provided with good place in six days. Call quick at No. 207 Hudson st., near Canal. Delays are dangerous. One laundress wanted to go to Cuba, 10 or 12 dollars per month. Call this day from 10 to 12 A. M.
C. WATSON.

WANTED—FOUR PLACES, FOR A COACHMAN, cook chambermaid, and waitress. A family breaking up house keeping is desirous of getting places for the above excellent help, who have been in the family a long time, and can be well recommended. Address Box No. 307 Post office.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTAble business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some business where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in the management and care of horses; is a careful driver and understands the business perfectly; can refer to his former employers. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful about the place. Has the best of reference. Address J. O., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS, WHO speaks French and some English, a situation to work on a farm. He is a regular farmer; not afraid of work; understands already the way of farming in this country. Address R. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO BANKS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as clerk in a Bank or an Insurance Company; is a good plain writer, a good judge of money, understands the banking business, book-keeping, discounts, clerks' duties, &c., and is somewhat acquainted with the insurance business. Can furnish good references. Address HENRY R. WELLS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY RESPONSIBLE person who will procure a situation for the advertiser, a married man, as conductor on any of the City Railroads, or a situation in a first class grocery. Can furnish the best of references for honesty and capability. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COACHMAN, TO take care of a pair of horses and carriage; none need apply except those who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A PORTER—A STEADY, ACTIVE young man as assistant; one who understands cleaning metal goods, and has good recommendations may address, in his own hand writing, stating his past employers, &c., to Box No. 1,232, Post office.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAKER. ONE THAT understands how to make varnishes may address Box No. 3,692 Post office, giving name and where to be found.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming and taking care of horses to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 8 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at 88 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO TAKE charge of a garden and one horse. Must understand horses well. Apply at office No. 74 Wall-st., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT. GOOD City references required. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY. APPLY AT NO. 146 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh property, or for land within 21 miles of New-York. Woodstock farm, is situate in Chesterfield County, Va., contains 602 acres, is near 20 miles from Richmond, not 15 from Petersburgh, nor is it half a mile from Clover Hill Railroad, which joins the Richmond and Petersburgh Railway, conducting to both cities. The buildings are numerous, great part new within the past 18 months, and all are in first-rate order. Fruit trees of various kinds, a noble and never failing spring of the purest water, and a grove of large oak trees are near the residence, which is on slightly elevated ground, having southern aspect, lawn, &c., in front, good garden and yard in the rear, and for healthiness cannot be surpassed. The land is well adapted for wheat, tobacco, oats and corn, and is beautifully wooded and watered; a sufficiency is perfectly cleared and under cultivation, part thereof being finely set in clover. Full information will be given, not only as respects the property, (which is free from incumbrance,) but as regards the motive for its disposal, for which, apply to F. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine st.; or to SYLVESTER LAY, Esq. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, in which City, at the United States Hotel, Fulton st., CHARLES MIDDLETON, the proprietor of the farm, may be seen on or about the 15th of September.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out-buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

TARRYTOWN.—A MODERATE-SIZED FARM, within 2½ miles of Tarrytown, for sale. It is all under good cultivation; fine orchard of about five acres of grafted apple trees, now in full bearing; house is in good order, being a comfortable farm-house and contains nine rooms, barn, carriage-house and sheds requisite for a farm of this size; to be sold on account of the owner removing to the City. Apply to THOS P WILSON, No. 587 Broome st., or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad depôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

TENNESSEE, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS AND Indiana lands to exchange for goods, pianos and Brooklyn or New-York City property. Also, a fine country seat, with six acres of land, at Saugerties, will be exchanged for a country seat near the City or for Brooklyn or New-York City property. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 186 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, a farm of 40 acres. The owner, map, view, &c., can be seen for a few days at No. 121 Sullivan-st. Also (adjoining) a farm of 107 acres, fine buildings, &c.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING the widow of John Polon; her maiden name was Mary Morgan. Upon her establishing by satisfactory evidence certain facts, the nature of which will be made known to her on application to the undersigned, she will receive a certain sum of money. On satisfactory proof of her death being produced by her heirs-at-law a part of the same will be paid to them unconditionally. To any other person producing full and unquestionable proof of her death, the sum of $200 will be awarded in full compensation for services and expenses. If such proof should be furnished by more than one person, an equitable apportionment of said $200 will be made. Applicants will please carefully state their address
T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Agent, No 778 Sixth-avenue,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A valuable business corner house and lot in the Bowery.
A 2 story and store house in Pitt st.
A 4 story and store house in East 13th-st. No. 232.
A 3 story first-class brick house, No. 16 Mansfield-place, bet. 8th and 9th-avs.
Three 4 story English basement houses in 51st-st., bet. 8th and 9th-avs.
Two 3 story brown stone front houses in 49th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.
A 3 story brown stone front house in West 31st-st., extra lot (cheap)
Houses in 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th-ave., for sale or to let (rent low.)
House and store on 9th av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts., for sale.
Cottages for sale in West 35th-st.
A House and 2 acres of land, near Lockport, N. Y.
Three stores in Washington-st., leased for storage, will trade them.
A first-class house in East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.
A front and rear tenant house in West 32d-st. Will trade for lots.
A very desirable new dwelling-house in 48th-st., 46 feet West of 6th-av., south side of street (very cheap)
A house and store (brown-stone front) in 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.; a house and store (brick) in 6th-av., between 46th and 46th sts.; a first-rate paying house and store in 3d-av., 25x50, lot 100 feet, 2 party walls, between 51st and 52d sts; a first rate stand for business. The lot adjoining can be also bought.
A new dwelling, built in the most substantial and neat manner, in 42d-st, first house east of 11th av, south side of street. Cheapest house in New York—all the improvements—will rent it cheap this year.
Any number of lots in New-York, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, New Jersey, and Paterson for sale.
A few fine farms and country seats for trade and cash
Persons wanting to buy real estate ought to pay KAVANAGH a visit before they purchase
Tenant houses wanted for first-rate paying tenants.
Rents collected and house jobbing attended to
N. B.—I have a brick-yard for sale, containing every accommodation for manufacturing four millions of brick a season. Builders attend to your interest, and buy this yard. I will sell it very cheap.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated May 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION, by order of Supreme Court—Will be sold at auction, at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., a tract of 217 acres of land, situate on the Hudson, in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County, near Newburgh, within a mile of Cornwall landing, in sight of Idlewild, and within three hours of New York by Hudson River Railroad or boat; 174 acres thereof are meadow and pasture, and 43 acres mountain lot; on the premises are two small new houses, one at east and one at west entrance, and several fine building sites, commanding river, mountain and inland views unsurpassed on the Hudson. A large part of the purchase money will not be required until 1st April next. Title indisputable. Enquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Referee Newburgh, N. Y.; or of JAMES MARSH, Esq., No. 31 Fifth-av., New-York City.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE first-class House, No. 277 East 10th-st. The house is in perfect order; has been recently painted and papered throughout; has all the modern improvements. It is ready for immediate occupancy. Also, to let, part of the neat three story house, No. 365 East 10th-st. Apply to N. HAGAN, No. 179 McDougal-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York City; a three-story high-stoop brick house on 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 20 feet front by 42 in depth; lot half the block, with all the late improvements; chandeliers and two pier glasses go with the house; price $8,500.
A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN land or good lots, but a small amount of cash required, one or two four-story brown-stone new houses; every convenience, and in a first-class neighborhood. A fair exchange. Apply to No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., for further particulars. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP ON SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 80 East 16th st., in perfect order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout; has gas and fixtures all through; also Ridgewood water. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of T. H. BROWN, No 148 Chambers-st. New-York. Rent $350.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 79 Wall-st.

LARGE FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM power or without, on a lease of three years; 28 feet wide, 6 stories high, with vaults, lighted in the best manner. No. 51 Green-st. Apply to Mr. GROSS, No. 45 Green-st.

FOR LEASE OR RENT—A FINE SECOND-story office, one of the best in the City, situated on Broadway, near Cedar st., suitable for an insurance or banking office. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT THE STUDIO BUILDING IN 10TH-st., a handsomely furnished room; rent, $175 per annum. Apply to the Janitor, No. 15 10th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY—TWO OR three rooms, in an English basement house, pleasantly located, and containing the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, No. 478 2d-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF WHITE MARble building, No. 145 Fulton st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, IN A QUIET METHodist family, a small room, or part of one, by a lone women and small boy. Location no object. Address ROOM, Jersey City Post-office, for three days.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.,
BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 8 Varick-st., No. 109 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 383 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SULPHUR BATHS.
TIMOLAT'S GENUINE BATHS AT NO. 1 CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST. ESTABLISHED 1820.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise,* &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO., No 35 Pine-st., Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

New-York, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46 '62 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 82 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 67 Wall st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

$5,000.—WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FROM $3,000 to $5,000, cash, for which good security will be given, and fifteen per Cent., payable quarterly, as an interest, in a strictly first class business. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned.
JOHN W. HALL, Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the dépôt. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE family, 1 hour's ride or sail from the City. Location high and healthy, within 2 minutes' walk of salt water. Shade trees, vegetables, &c. Price, $6. Address S. B., Box No. 139 Times Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large furnished room on second floor, and also a room for a single gentleman. Family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM can be obtained, with board, at No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHINGTON-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes' from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the neighborhood of Fort Greene or Clinton-av. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. H., Box No. 150 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A NO. 3 PLIMPTON'S PATENT SECRETARY bedstead for sale, cheap for cash. Address C. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-office.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up town friends and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
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HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.
Capital..........$3,000,000
Claims paid..........over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..........100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,
J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
James Gallatin, Esq.,
Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER,
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 89 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—I WANT A SMART BUSINESS-MAN, as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager-Bier Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South-st., opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, at No 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—THE old established soap and candle manufactory in Binghamton, N. Y., is offered for sale; modern steam works, engine and stain thorpes, candle machines; constant supply of water, and all in perfect order. Merchandise, with part cash, would be entertained. Inquire of [illegible] & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., or of G. W. GREGORY, Binghamton.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 9th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors, washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, in satin and damask, and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

W. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and velvet carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold. Also a light leather top wagon.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
SELLS, THIS DAY, ALL THE CONTENTS of the brown stone house No 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., containing a large lot of furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Also, two splendid piano-fortes, at 12 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.
L. A. OSBORN.

WANTED—AN ENGINE LATHE TO SWING twenty inches, at least eight feet between centres. Apply at No. 45 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¾ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs..Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 2 30 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 8, for R Bank in connection with the Laura.........5 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes.Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 8 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7 30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday. Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday.Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday.Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug. 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes.Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura*, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 23, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½, Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

SUNDAY BOAT.—FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO KEYPORT, by the inside route, making all the landings. Steamer IOLAS leaves foot Barclay-street at 8, Peck-slip at 8 15 A. M. Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Goes rain or shine.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lashers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved hub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANTITY just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,) Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—FRESH FRUIT received daily in fine condition from Mr. Lawton. Families and hotels can be regularly supplied.
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
Corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—FORTY DOLLARS AND FOUND.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boco del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, August 17.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia..........$2 00
Cabin to Cape May..........2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..........1 00
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅙ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No. 12 North River. every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR VIRGINIA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE New-York Virginia Steamship Company's Steamships will leave Pier No. 13 North River, as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, TUESDAY, Aug. 16; YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, THURSDAY, Aug. 18; JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, SATURDAY, Aug. 20. The new and elegant steamship YORKTOWN, has been added to this line, thus giving shippers a tri-weekly communication with Virginia. Passage greatly reduced, and freights taken on moderate terms.
LUDLAM & HEINEKER, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND Havana, carrying the United States Mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, Y. M. ZANGRONIZ.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 17th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail on the 31st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York on the 11th day of August, 1859. SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
au13-law6wS*

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon. Wm F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859. GRANT & ALLEN, Attornies for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, JOHN SAUNDERS, Executors.
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh23-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:10 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sunday excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure or their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—PRICE $90—A fine-toned piano-forte, embracing all modern improvements; fashionable case, legs, &c.; splendid mahogany case; also, one for $30; also, magnificent rosewood piano $150 inlaid with pearl, &c.
McDONALD & CO., corner of Broadway and 30th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ORGANIST—A SITUATION WANTED IN AN Episcopal church, by a gentleman, an American and an Episcopalian. Address ORGANIST, No. 27 Bible House.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES.
OUVERTURES.
EXPRESSIVES.
FORTE-PIANOS.
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 48 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY REGIS GIGNOUX.
Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING Aug. 13, 1859.
THREE SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS,
By the great and renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Both the Brothers in Comic Parts.
MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCIS, Mlle. CAPEL,
Mons. MATHIEU and BRILLIANT,
in a grand Pas de Cinq.
YOUNG AMERICA in his astonishing character of Punch, acknowledged throughout the States to be a perfect wonder.
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
François..........Comic character..........Pierre
THE VENETIAN CARNIVAL.
By Maria Hennecart, the principal artists, the entire Company, and Young America.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
Gabriel..........Comic character..........Pipo.
The great fairy comic pantomime of BIANCO is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced.

CENTRAL PARK.
If the weather proves favorable, the following pieces will be performed on the north side of the Ramble, THIS EVENING, commencing at 4½ o'clock. There will be an intermission of 15 minutes between the parts:
THE REVEILLE.
PART I.
1. Overture "Tancredi"..........Rossini
2. Polka, "Militaire"..........Kühner
3. Song, "Home, Sweet Home"..........Bishop
4. Grand Festival March from "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
PART II.
5. Selections from "La Fille du Regiment"...Donizetti
6. Medley "Annie Laurie"..........Downing
7. Andante Introduction and Polonaise..........Pepy
8. The "Marseillaise"..........French National Hymn
PART III.
9. Quintett, "Fra Mortale Anco Oppressa"..........Verdi
10. "Last Rose of Summer"..........National Melody
11. The Anvil Chorus, "Il Trovatore"..........Verdi
12. Selections from "Les Huguenots"..........Meyerbeer
National Airs. HARRY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
LALLA ROOKH,
for the
TWENTY-FIFTH TIME,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock.
The performance will commence with the Farce of
JACKETS OF BLUE.
Concluding with the Pantomime of
DON JUAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
MAZEPPA
Concluding with THE WANDERING BOYS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 13,
The performance will commence with
WAR EAGLE.
After which, the Pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE.
To conclude with
PIKE'S PEAK.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 13,
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.—NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.—SATURDAY, Aug. 13, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the absorbing Domestic Drama of THE MAID OF CROISSY; OR, THERESA'S VOW. "La Zingarella" by Mlle. Juliette; grand Pas de Deux, by the GALE SISTERS; and the ballet-pantomime of THE ROSE OF SHARON. The Aquaria, Happy Family, and all the curiosities, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

A. P. A. EXCURSION.—THE EIGHTH ANNUAL Pic-nic and Cotillion Excursion of New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., will come off on MONDAY, Aug. 15, 1859, to Cliffwood Grove. The splendid steamboat COLUMBIA and commodious barge POUGHKEEPSIE have been chartered for the occasion. Wallace's Brass and Cotillion Band has been engaged. The steamboat will make the following landings: 10th st., East River at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Broome-st. at 6¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7; Pier No 3 North River at 7½; 18th st. at 8; Amos-st. at 8½; Spring-st. at 9, where the barge will be in waiting from 7 o'clock.
The Committee pledge themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to make the Excursion A No. 1 of the season. Tickets $1, to admit one gentleman and ladies—to be had of the Committee, or at the landings on the morning of the Excursion.
N. B.—Those having tickets will please take notice that the steamboat JOHN FARRON has been exchanged for the more commodious boat COLUMBIA.
THOMAS BLACK, Chairman.
JOHN C. WILEY, Treasurer.
CHARLES JESSUP, Secretary.

HARLEM RIVER!—THE PIONEER AND ONLY REGULAR LINE!—Safety! Comfort! and Speed! For High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham, the substantial low-pressure steamer EMILY! having been recently fitted up by persons interested in restoring and improving the navigation of the Harlem River, now leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for MacComb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock and Fordham Landing, connecting with the New-York and Harlem steamers, SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and 10th-st. hourly. The 3d-av. cars now run every ten minutes to and from the City Hall, and their terminus at Harlem is immediately at the steamboat deck. These facilities afford a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem and under the arches of High Bridge.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE.—The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine st. every SUNDAY, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for the above places, landing at Delancey-st., 10th-st., 23d-st., and 34th st. Tickets one way, 35c.; both ways, 50c.; Strattonport, 25c.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON SUNDAY, August 14, to West Point and Newburg.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BARRELL, will leave the pier foot of Harrison-street, North river, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher-st., Amos st., 23d st., and 43d st. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwells, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Fare to Newburg 50 cents; to Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES S. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—On MONDAY, Aug. 15, the well known steamer THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion around Staten Island, leaving foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., returning about 3 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. F. MARTIN, Agent, No. 89 South-st., corner of Pine.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—*Princess* and *Flora Temple.* Purse, $1,000; two mile heats in harness. TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M. Jas. Eoff enters b. m. *Princess*; Jas. D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple.* Cars leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB AT NEWPORT

Description of the Fleet—The Regetta—Incidents of the Day—Results of the Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The arrival of the New-York Yacht Squadron has given to this usually dull harbor a gay and most attractive appearance. Its advent was particularly welcomed by the Summer visitors, who had exhausted all the old sights, and were sighing for a new sensation. As soon as it was announced that the fleet was approaching, people swarmed like bees to the top of their hotels, while others ordered their carriages and drove to the head of the harbor to get a good view of the gay squadron as it rounded the Fort. Before their anchors were down, crowds of strangers and citizens lined the wharves to enjoy the sight, and to welcome their arrival.

The beauty of model, the neat and graceful rig, and the celerity of their movements were alike the theme of admiration. The presence of one or two new yachts of exceeding beauty of design, as the *Mallory* of Mystic, and *Volante*, of Boston, attracted particular attention. Besides these were the favorite *Una*, of Boston, now owned by THOMAS PARSONS and others who are out on a month's cruise, being sailed by EDWARD SMITH, and the *Stella*, also of Boston, the latter having joined the squadron at Whitestone. Among outsiders was particularly noticed a little Keyport sloop, called the *Lydia H. Decker*, which made a handsome appearance, and exhibited excellent sailing qualities on the trip hither from New London. Last night the harbor was perfectly still, and the numerous lights hung aloft by the various yachts were reflected like pendant jewels from the mirrored bosom of the water. The presence of the majestic *Maria*, the flag yacht of the squadron, adds respectability to the fleet. She has a find band of music on board.

THE REGATTA.

This was the event of the day, and received its full share of attention. Immediately after breakfast families sent their carriages around to the landing at the Fort, to await their arrival by the favorite route—a sail across the harbor in some of the numerous boats which ply between the town and the Fort. Although the time for starting was advertised at 10½ o'clock A. M., the slim prospect of a breeze delayed the movement until an hour later. The names of the thirty-five yachts were advertised in the morning papers, in connection with the regulations for the race, leaving the impression that they would all be entered; while the result showed that a limited number only contended for the prizes—the principal yachts being left to try their speed with each other in a miscellaneous contest. In fact the wind proved throughout the day too light to give any special interest to the race. Had there been a "dashing breeze" the *Julia*, *Una*, and other celebrities would, no doubt, have been counted in, and we should have seen some splendid sailing.

The only yachts entered were the following: Third class sloops—*Narragansett*, *Ray*, *Alpha*. Second-class schooners—*Restless*, *Bonita*, *Stella*. Second-class sloops—*Plover*, *Escort*. First-class sloops—None. First-class schooners—*Madgie*, *Favorita*, *Zinga*. The course was from a stake-boat—the schooner *Arcola*,—anchored off Fort Adams, to a stake-boat,—the *Dragonetta*, stationed 16 miles south-southwest from Brenton's Reef, turning the latter to the southward, and returning to the first stake-boat. Groups gathered upon the Fort, and others encamped directly beneath its walls, cheered, and waved their salutations as one after another of the yachts took their place in line and swept down the Bay. A band of music on the shore sent out its serenade, and the band from on board the *Maria* responded. The mounted artillery from the Fort, with five pieces, drew up, upon the plain to the southward, and fired a salute of 21 guns. It being "Fort Day," however, which is always celebrated here by parade and salute, the honor of this demonstration could not be wholly appropriated by the yachtmen, though perhaps it was intended to be equally divided between the two. The *Maria* and other vessels replied civilly with their guns, and also dipped their signals. At Bateman's Point, the outer promontory of the island, there was a large collection of carriages, and spectators on foot, who had gathered to witness the fleet as it emerged from the eastern passage into the open sea; and among the projecting cliffs were seen nestling, as if to escape from the heat of the sun, a party of ladies who cheered enthusiastically and waved their kerchiefs. The Light-ship stationed on Brenton's Reef hoisted the American ensign in honor of the day, and upon the return of the winning boats, rang a fog-bell salute, which the *Maria*, the *Una* and others replied to with guns and by the dipping of flags.

RESULTS OF THE RACE.

The following table exhibits the time of starting, and also the time at which each yacht reached the respective stations.

Name.	Started. A. M. H. M. S.	Outer Station. P. M. H. M. S.	Home. P. M. H. M. S.
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS			
Narragansett	10 57 43	2 14 39	5 6 53
Ray	11 57 58	2 18 33	5 11 05
Alpha	10 58 21	2 24 22	5 29 52
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Restless	11 10 27	1 52 00	4 33 02
Bonita	11 18 17	2 35 10	4 55 54
Stella	11 22 17	2 30 10	4 59 00
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.			
Plover	11 17 47	2 31 05	5 17 21
Escort	11 23 12	3 01 00	5 45 00
FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Madgie	11 36 42	2 24 22	4 51 23
Widgeon	11 37 57	2 35 10	4 55 54
Favorita	11 38 48	2 39 57	5 04 55
Zinga	11 44 57	2 49 40	5 09 29

The *Madgie* took the prize for first-class schooners, the *Restless* for the second class, the *Plover* the prize for the second-class sloops, and the *Narragansett* for the third class. The *Mallory*, it is said, actually beat the *Plover* 27 minutes, but having been some two minutes too late in starting, she gave up the race. The prizes amount in the aggregate to about $300, and for each of the winning yachts will average about $70.

By sundown the yachts were all lying snugly at their anchors, and a large number of the yachtmen were making their arrangements to attend the "hop" at the Atlantic and other hotels. The fleet are to leave for New-Bedford to-morrow, 12th, where there will be a matched race merely between the *Plover* and the *Mallory*, and between the *Madgie* and the *Restless*.

The *Gipsy* is sailed by Capt. RICHARD BROWN, who sailed the *America*; LUKE RUSTIN, the person who navigated the *Rebecca* around Long Island, sails the *Dawn*. From New-Bedford the fleet will proceed to Holmes Hole and Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, which will conclude the cruise.

S.

Plum-Gut Reporting.

NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON, NEWPORT, }
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please be so good as to inform the public whether reporters are sent by newspapers to report fact or fiction? I perceive the reporter of the *Herald* states the *Rebecca* to have beaten the *Maria* into New-London on the first day's cruise—that the *Rebecca* was the second one in—and entirely ignores the *Julia*. The writer was on the cruise, and saw the *Maria* pass the *Rebecca* as though she were at anchor, as also did the *Julia*. They both arrived off the bar seven minutes before the *Rebecca*, and there took in their light sails, instead of doing so at the anchorage. The *Irene*, too, had a reporter on board for the *Tribune*, who states the *Irene* as beating the *Manersing*, and other fast yachts, when she did not, in fact, arrive until long after them. There are two reporters, one on board the *Rebecca* and one in the *Irene*, and both of these yachts are lied into a reputation they are not entitled to, taking it from those of established reputation. And the *Herald* has like misrepresentation as to the *Rebecca* sailing to Newport. I ask, Is this the use made of reporters in general, or is it of those papers in particular?

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Democratic Dishonesty.

TWO ENGLISH LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT EJECTED FOR BRIBERY.

Capt. SCHENLEY, well known in this country, and Mr. LEATHAM, brother-in-law of Mr. BRIGHT, having been unseated for corruption at the polls, the *Times* thus moralizes on their fate:

We are not among those who despair of this country. We see in it natural elements of strength that may defy any enemy from without or traitor within. It is not the Army that we trust, or the Navy, or the Departments, or the Government altogether, or the nobility, or the middle classes, or the yeomanry, or the peasantry, or the religious, or the patriotic, or the national feeling, or Norman pride or Saxon independence, or public opinion, or gentlemanly feeling, or anything usually supposed to constitute the real pluck of the old British lion. All these grand qualities are so alloyed and disguised that we would rather leave to more partial pens the task of proving their influence. We point triumphantly, not to the ships which are at Portsmouth, and the fortifications which are not at Woolwich; not to Rifle Corps, which are not anywhere that we know of, nor to Armstrong guns, which are not yet made; but to the strongholds of British corruption—Ashburton, and Wakefield, and Huddersfield and Dartmouth. Is it not fairy land? Is not it Prince ARTHUR and MERLIN over again? Show us a country where such candidates, such agents, such electors, such electors' wives, are things of everyday occurrence, and we will show you one that may defy all the world. The men who will throw untold notes and sovereigns into an open drawer in a committee-room, where all sorts of people are coming and going, helping themselves, stuffing notes into envelopes, and filling their pockets with sovereigns as a schoolboy does with nuts, just for the pleasure of tacking "M.P." to their names for a couple of years, won't sneak out of the way in the event of an invasion. They will throw themselves into the gap, as they do into the front parlor of a public house when they know the doings going on in the back parlor. They won't count their money or the drops of life blood. Be the way smooth or rogh, they will go through it; be the obstacle moral or physical, they will go slap at it. Perhaps it will seem even more of a paradox to express much reliance on the patriotism of the gentlemen, sometimes with various names, who are always appearing at a pinch to release one elector from a creditor, another from a bill of sale, another from his landlord; but let it be considered that human affairs want ready instruments, and here they are ready enough, in all conscience. But observe, on the one side, the plausible exterior, on the other the nervous reality. The plausible exterior is the "appeal to the country," the virtues of a £10 householder, the solemn decision of Ashburton, or Wakefield, or Dartmouth, or Huddersfield, and the official auditor's return of election expenses,—say £53 7s. 2½d. This is the outside. This is the British Constitution as it appears in books, and as it supplies a model to all nations, and as it forms the basis for continual improvement. The nervous reality is the notorious understanding that at any one of these places last April an elector might by judicious management obtain for his vote at least £50. To which of these shall we trust the defence of the Island? We are ashamed to write it, but the truth must be spoken; we would rather trust our lives to these political desperados, buying and selling votes, and committing all sorts of offences against the Constitution, than to the enlightened gentlemen who wish the ballot-box to be the only medium between an Englishman's heart and the House of Commons.

It is true that these characters seem combined in two of these cases, and we are unfortunately to be deprived of two enlightened politicians. Two stern and inexorable committees have passed speedy judgment, one on Mr. LEATHAM, Mr. BRIGHT's brother-in-law, and member for Wakefield, and another on Mr. SCHENLEY, of Dartmouth. We deplore the loss of two such men to the Liberal side of the House, even while we are forced to admit that, no doubt, through being novices in the art, their friends have rather overdone the thing in the way of bribery. Indeed, the doings at both these places were exceedingly strong—stronger, we think, at the larger constituency than at the smaller. Why should Ashburton be disfranchised for her TOZER, when Wakefield can boast her WAINWRIGHT, her HINCHCLIFF, her JEFFRIES, *alias* Noble, and their lady coadjutors? There is a noble simplicity, however, in the study of Ashburton. There appears to be a wish to reduce the personages of the drama to the fewest possible. Only 180 voted, 90 against 90, and everything turned on one man who had been the object of rival attentions ever since the first threat of a dissolution. The *vir pietate gravis* who presented himself, or rather was let down by a machine, to settle the angry strife which had riven the borough of Ashburton, was a remarkable character. After standing and prosecuting various lawsuits, after being sued for damages, and taking the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors act, Mr. LEEMAN finally owed to one creditor considerably more than a hundred pounds. For some time he had had no whereabouts, yet, though a hundred creditors might never have found him, every election agent knew his locality by intuition. But of course he kept back, and the more modest he very properly was under the existing circumstances the greater the value of his vote. It became evident that an article of such value must get its price, and must, too, be sold in the open market; so attorneys and sheriffs' officers surrounded the hustings, ready to pounce on the debtor, and get either his body or his vote. Every other vote on the register had been polled except those of the dead; it was 20 minutes to 4, and the votes were equal. It looked almost like a Providential interposition. Mr. LEEMAN was, as he believed, the victim of persecution, and was now proscribed for a paltry hundred or so. An angel was at hand ready to give a check for the amount, and restore Mr. LEEMAN once more to society. It required some little management. He might vote, and not pay his creditor; or the creditor might be paid, and the debtor not vote. But the proper ceremonial was hit on; the check was handed over to the delighted creditor, Mr. LEEMAN gave his vote, and Mr. ASTELL became the honored representative of Ashburton. Who can scrutinize the means when the results are so good?

Wakefield wants this unity of plot, but makes up for it in grandeur of operations. If we are to judge from the few cases gone into, the two candidates must have spent at least £20,000 in trying which could most corrupt a constituency of near a thousand. If anybody wants a fairy godmother, Aladdin's lamp, Fortunatus's cap, Sinbad's diamonds, or any other pleasant thing he has ever read of, let him go to Wakefield, take a small house in a by-street, do nothing, get into difficulties, and be slightly indifferent to his reputation. Long before the next election a stranger, or somebody he has just seen, will enter his house, and show the most unexpected interest in his affairs. The stranger will ask whether he has a son to put out in life, whether he is himself a man of a grateful and generous temper, how he stands at the corner shop and the loan society. Should he show any surprise or look awkward, the stranger will request an introduction to his wife, who, strange to say, will exhibit a much greater capacity for business than her dull husband. She will want £30 or £50; for what, Heaven knows. She will ask to see the money paid; and, if she carries her point, it will be laid on the table, and she will pocket it, just returning an odd sovereign for luck to the bearer. If it is left to the husband, besides being defrauded of his full perquisite, he commits the egregious folly of putting his name to a promissory note, which, however, if he takes his wife's advice, he will not pay much attention to. If his wife has all the wisdom of her sex, after taking the £30 and leaving the bit of paper in its place, the husband will satisfy his conscience by voting clean contrary to the purpose of the transaction, and then communicate all these interesting facts to an election committee. It is impossible to say how much he will net from both sides by this management, besides the credit to himself and glory to the borough of Wakefield. As for the politics of these two towns, we had almost forgotten them. However, to give them their due, it is evident that both Ashburton and Wakefield are naturally and spontaneously conservative. It is painfully evident that it is only by bribery that they can become liberal. As, in our humble opinion, it is for the public good that they should return liberal members, we are driven to the conclusion that they must be either bribed or done away with altogether. At present we seem to want men of action rather than of political purity; so, shocking as it is, we incline to the opinion that these boroughs—we forget how many there are—had better remain for the present marketable commodities. If they are not to be so, how is Mr. BRIGHT to have a Parliamentary following?

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played their return game, yesterday, upon the grounds of the Excelsior Club, South Brooklyn. As will be seen by the score, the Baltics were badly defeated. As it was to be the best "two games in three," and as the Excelsiors have won two in succession, we suppose it is the end of the Excelsior's and Baltic's trial. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H. L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H. L.	Runs.
Reynolds, s. s.	2	7	Kettleman, c.	3	2
Leggett, c.	2	5	Cooper, s. s.	5	2
Young, 3 b.	6	2	Martin, 2 b.	3	0
Whiting, p.	2	4	Fisher, c. f.	3	2
Pearsall, 1 b.	4	4	Durell, l. f.	2	3
C. Whiting, s. f.	1	7	Brower, s. f.	3	2
Polhemus, c. f.	3	4	Andreas, 1 b.	1	2
Markham, l. f.	4	4	Brown, p.	4	1
Brainard, 2 b.	3	4	Holden, 3 b.	3	2
Total	27	41	Total	27	16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	1	6	3	1	11	4	7	4	4—41
Baltic	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	0	0—16

SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—A. J. Terill.
SCORER FOR BALTIC—J. Vanhorn.
UMPIRE—Sniffen, of the Atlantic.

JEFFERSON VS. LEXINGTON.

The above Clubs played yesterday at Hoboken upon the grounds of the Jefferson Club. The Lexington Club won the game. Below is the score:

JEFFERSON.	H. L.	Runs.	LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Vincellette, p.	2	3	Moss, p.	4	3
Greer, c.	4	1	Holland 1st b.	3	4
Davis, 1st b.	4	1	Phenis, 2d b.	1	6
E. S. Conner, s. s.	3	1	Gillett, r. f.	2	3
Rowland, 2d b.	4	0	Weeks, c.	4	2
Springsteein, 3d b.	3	0	Armstrong, c. f.	5	1
Simpson, l. f.	4	0	Loud, s. s.	3	2
Reed, m. f.	2	2	Clancy, 3d b.	2	4
Tyson, r. f.	1	2	Ward, l. f.	3	2
Total	27	10	Total	27	27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Jefferson	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	2—10
Lexington	1	6	9	1	1	2	2	1	4—27

SCORER FOR JEFFERSON—Abraham Devoe.
SCORER FOR LEXINGTON—Philander Myers.
UMPIRE—W. R. Harrison, of the Hoboken Club.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner HESLEWOOD held an inquest, Thursday, at Quarantine, on the body of a boy, about 17 years old, named GEORGE WHITE, belonging to the British schooner *Peerless*, from Bermuda, who accidentally fell from the foremast head of that vessel on the 8th inst., and received such injuries that he died on the 11th. He was a native of Bermuda.

STEALING FROM A HOTEL.—Officer Edward Mason, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested last evening a man named Diamond, charged with stealing on various occasions different articles from the inmates of the Globe Hotel, where he himself lodged. The goods he is alleged to have pawned. Diamond is about 35 years of age, and of genteel address. He will be examined this morning at the Lower Police Court.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS COUNTERFEITED.—The genuine article is to be found by the watermark, "Holloway, New York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & CO. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

TWO ADMIRABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—The entertainments at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening are of the best description. The Maid of Croissy, and the operetta of No, besides the famous Gale Sisters. The new company here delights everybody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 12.

$13,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101⅛	400	Erie Railroad	5
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	100⅛	200	Hudson River R. s30	30⅛
17,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87	200	Harlem Railroad	9¼
10,000	do. s60	86⅝	1000	Reading Railroad	43
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	82¼	100	do. s30	43¼
25,000	do. s60	82	100	do. s30	43⅛
500	Cal. State 7s, Bs.	81	500	do.	43¼
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	81	150	Mich. Cen. R. s30	41¼
2,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bs.	72	50	do. b30	41⅛
1,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	59	65	do.	41⅛
1,000	E. R. B'ds. '75	20	50	do. bnwk	41¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	102	250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	20¼
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mt	36	100	do. b60	20⅜
11,000	LaC & M L. G. Bs.	15⅛	100	do.	20⅛
1,000	M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st		30	Panama Railroad	115
	m. S. F. C. B'ds.	85	50	do. b20	115
5	Bank of Commerce	96⅛	50	do. b30	115¼
8	St. Nicholas Bank	95	50	do. s10	115
350	Pacific Mail S. Co.	77	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
50	do	77⅛	200	do. s60	63⅛
100	do. s30	77⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	17⅝
500	do. s60	77⅛	100	do.	18
100	do. b60	77	150	Chic. & R. I. R. bnwk	61
50	do. s30	76⅛	50	do. s15	61
5	do.	76¾	100	do. s60	60¾
50	do. b3	77	100	do. b30	61⅛
100	New-York Cen. R. c	69⅝	100	do.	61⅛
600	do. opg	69¾	350	do. s10	61⅛
500	do. s30	69⅝	150	do. b60	61¼
500	do. b60	70	100	do. b10	61¼
150	do. c	69⅞	50	do.	61¼
400	do. b30	70	10	Chicago B. & Q. R.	50⅛
250	do. opg	70	25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾
50	do. p & c	70	10	Atlantic Bank	75

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R. s30	70
1,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	100	Mich. Cent. R. s60	41⅛
10,000	Mis. St. 6s b30	82⅛	50	do.	41¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	99	100	do. s30	41⅛
5,000	Hr. R. 3d M. bs b60	71¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	20¾
250	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	61⅛	100	do. s10	20⅛
100	do.	61⅜	50	Panama R. s30	115
10	Pacific Mail St. Co.	76¾	100	do. s60	114⅛
100	do. b10	77	40	Galena & Chic. R.	64
15	do.	76⅞	200	do. s10	64
100	do. b30	77	100	do. b60	64¼
100	do. s60	76⅛	400	Cleveland & Tol. R.	18⅛
100	do. b3	77			

FRIDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

We noticed yesterday that the Stock Exchange manifested considerable signs of firmness at the early Board, but relapsed into dullness in the afternoon. This morning a firmer tone was again resumed, and held good, under an improved demand for the railroad shares, throughout the day. In the afternoon, the dealings were even quoted buoyant, several fresh parties appearing in the course of the day as buyers. New-York Central took the lead, and from 69⅝@¾ rose to 70¼ per cent., closing firm. Rock Island finally brought as much as 62, buyer 60 days; Galena, 64¼; Michigan Central, 41⅞, and Michigan guaranteed, 21 per cent. Cleveland and Toledo recovered to 18½ per cent., closing at 18½@⅝. Panama was firm at 115, seller 30 days, and 115@115½, cash. There was some further realizing, and a considerable demonstration in putting out new seller's options on Pacific Mail, part of the short sales being attributed to Mr. VANDERBILT's broker; but the market took the stock with unusual freedom, and it closed in the afternoon as it opened, at 77 ₩ cent., firm. The upward movement of the stock last week and this, which was attributed for some days to various surmises in reference to the withdrawal or consolidation of the rival lines on the 1st October, is now puzzling the Street beyond measure. It is positively asserted from both sides that nothing in the way of settlement has been seriously moved, much less accomplished; and conjecture is now turned to the use made of this stock in the purchase of the Collins steamers and the formation of an Atlantic connection, to take the place of the Roberts line on the 1st October. In State Stocks there was a steady demand at the early Board, and an advance of ⅛@¼ in Missouris at the close. Some of the Railway Bonds were also in request, though in a retail way. The first three mortgages of the Erie Company are steady, and there is some inquiry for the Common Bonds and Shares, since the Receivership. Mr. MARSH, for a long time Secretary, and now the Receiver, has always stood the friend of the Convertible or Common Bonds, on which nearly the full par value was originally paid, as well as the Common Stock, and there is some confidence felt that he will do nothing now to their prejudice or oppression. The fact that Mr. DREW, whose heaviest interest is in the Fourth Mortgage, which has fallen into his hands, as surety for the old floating Debt, or by purchase at a low figure, is one of the bondsmen of the Receiver, may possibly create a different impression, but until some overt measure of avowed hostility is mooted by Mr. DREW himself, of which we have no present sign, it would be premature to assume that either gentleman is for seizing the Road for its mortgages merely.

The inquiry is made as to how the $1,500,000 of Consolidated Stock for the Erie Company to pay off or capitalize all floating or contingent claims, including about a year's coupons on the early mortgages, is to be raised. The author of the plan of consolidation has not gone into this inquiry beyond naming the sum to be provided, though he evidently contemplated the capitalization of at least a part of the mortgage coupons due, or to become due by the 1st March next. But another intelligent correspondent who is pleased with the plan, and who especially believes the basis of that $25,000,000 is the lowest upon which *all* interests, mortgage or conflicting, can be readily accommodated, suggests that the common Stockholders, who capitalize at 25 per cent. and the common Bondholders who capitalize at 50 per cent., representing in all about $7,000,000 in Consolidated shares, subscriber for one-tenth additional, in such shares, to be paid for in cash at par, thus furnishing $700,000 to meet the exigencies of the Company, other than for mortgage interest. It has been stated that one of these exigencies is a debt of $300,000, to which an additional million and a half Fourth Mortgage Bonds are pledged, and subject to be sacrificed at the rate of *five for one*. But we apprehend that even this claim may be readily accommodated. At all events there is no serious danger of further sacrifices of this Mortgage, under the Receivership. The step is of questionable legality, in the first place, and would not be permitted by the Receiver, under advice of counsel, in the second place. Besides, no such necessity, we understand, is likely to arise. Certainly there is every present motive for guarding against any new question of law on the employment of this Fourth Mortgage.

In the market for Money, to-day, we hear of transactions in prime 60-day acceptances, at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and some parcels of December paper, good makers and first-class indorsement, at 8 ₩ cent. The Banks take few bills running beyond October. The Discount Brokers offered 7 ₩ cent., less a ¼ brokerage, for some prime November lists. Demand loans are easier among the Stock-Brokers, some of whom were lenders to-day, at 6 ₩ cent. There is a prospect, which may *not* prove deceptive, (as similar signs have done, of late,) of an improved Stock-Exchange movement, and the differences between cash and time bargains will then give more employment for Money, in this department of business.

The California arrival of $1,863,000 has afforded a good supply of Gold Bars, of which $750,000 has been taken for export to-morrow. This sum, with the Mexican Silver previously engaged, will give a total shipment, as at present advised, of $1,250,000 by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*. Some of the shippers are drawers of sight Exchange at a very small difference from the 60-day rates, which, on London, are easy at 110@110¼ ₩ cent., and on Paris, £5.15@£5.13¾. The next steamer to sail, after Saturday, is the *Teutonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg, to be succeeded by the *Persia* on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The Customs to-day are $173,000, principally from the Continental cargo of the *Fulton*. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $57,000; disbursements, $187,000; balance this afternoon, $5,369,762.

The private letters from England by the *Arabia*, to July 30, speak more assuredly of continued peace, the nightmare of "French invasion" having been at least partially removed by the proclamation of a peace footing through the Imperial Press. We notice, however, that the London correspondent of the *Commercial* is still incredulous on the subject, whatever may be the return of trade at Manchester and in the city to its accustomed channels of activity and security. The Discount market was rather better employed at 2½ ₩ cent.

The Circuit Court of Kentucky, in term at Lexington, have decreed a sale of the Covington and Lexington Road, under the second mortgage, according to the petition of the Bondholders—deciding all the points of objection made by the counsel of opposing interests in favor of the integrity of the mortgage.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₩ cent.

The Cumberland Coal Company have accepted the resignation of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, President of the Board of Directors. The vacancy will not be immediately filled, Mr. PALMER, the Vice-President, acting in the meantime.

The July earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $310,934, against $358,604 same month last year. For ten months of the fiscal year of the Company, beginning 1st October last, the earnings are $3,608,142, against $3,814,362 the same period the year before.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned in July $130,051, against $107,789 same month last season.

The July earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Road are $115,374, of which $69,702 was taken on the Eastern Division; an increase on this Division of $7,699 over same month last season.

The Stonington Road earned in July $24,756 against $19,937 same month last year. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company only $40,000, so reported, against $100,228 same month last year.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisements of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, and of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, which appear in another part of this paper.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$3,318,981	$2,663,916	$3,139,138
Thrown on Market	3,647,005	2,901,711	3,319,219
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$70,035,274	$36,414,090	$78,762,550
Thrown on Market	67,030,347	42,565,091	78,513,957

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,056	$1,235,957	353	$99,959	753	$218,750
Man. of Cotton	2,119	519,747	130	29,433	202	40,792
Man. of Silk	835	744,673	34	18,265	45	29,318
Man. of Flax	848	275,443	28	4,068	191	35,908
Miscellaneous	616	204,705	795	6,885	51	13,923
Total	7,474	$2,980,528	1340	$158,610	1242	$338,691
		158,610				2,980,528
Total Entered		$3,139,138	Total Marketed			$3,319,219

Commercial Affairs in Havana.

[PER QUAKER CITY.]

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 8.

By a "Royal Decree" published here last Saturday, live fish are permitted to be imported into this Island without the payment of any duties beyond the customary port charges. This decree is of great benefit to all classes, but especially the poorer in this community. The sale of fish in this city having been for many years a monopoly.

The "Banco Agricola" and the "Compania Credito Cubano," also a Bank, are going into liquidation. Sugar market very dull, and rates declined to 7½@8 reals ₩ arrobe for D. S. No. 12, other numbers upon that basis. Molasses without any operations.

Exchanges improved on London 15 ₩ cent. premium; on New-York 5½ ₩ cent. premium; on New-Orleans 4½@5 per cent. premium (short sight.)

Freights continue so dull that it is difficult to give quotations. To Cowes, Cork, or Falmouth, 40s.@55s. ₩ ton; to New-York, Boston, &c., 50c.@$1 ₩ box; $2@$2 50 ₩ hhd. molasses.

Public health bad. Yellow fever epidemic.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ½ of 1 per cent. discount. B. B. HALSTEAD.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

BY THE SHERIFF.

Two lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 110 feet west of Fifth-avenue. Bought by Mr. FINK at about $360 each. This price was understood to be below their value.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 75 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also six lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also two lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 375 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also two lots, north side of One Hundred and Twentieth street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR moderately active, but 12c.@15c. lower; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 50@$4 for fair to choice Spring State; $4 25 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 25@$5 62½ for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy, and red Winter 5c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms; 3,000 bushels red Ohio and Michigan, in lots, at $1; 1,000 bushels prime white Michigan at $1 10; 1,500 bushels do. white Kentucky at $1 33. CORN steady; sales 15,000 bushels ordinary Illinois on private terms; 10,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 68c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY ⅛c. better; sales 100 bbls. at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—800 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm—an average business, without quotable change in prices. CORN dull and declined 1c.@2c. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—700 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—220 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. WHEAT lower; sales 4,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN unchanged; sales 2,000 bush. Illinois at 71½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bushels Wheat, 4,900 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No improvement in the demand, and prices lower. CORN MEAL, 12s.@13s. ₩ 100 lbs. WHEAT declining; sales 1,000 bushels handsome red State at $1 11. CORN, sales 14,000 bushels Western mixed at 77½c.@78½c. OATS firm, but dull at 37½c. measure. WHISKY, sales 125 bbls. at 25½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 12.

COTTON dull and unchanged; sales to-day 250 bales. The sales of the week add up 1,600 bales, and the receipts 530 bales, against 1,700 for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week foot up 5,500 bales, and the total exports to date 1,767,000 bales. Stock 25,500 bales. SUGARS firm at 6½c.@7c. for fair to fully fair. CORN declined 15c.; sales at $1 10. COFFEE firm at 12c. for prime. The imports for the week sum up 4,200 bags, and the sales 3,200. Stock 17,750 bags, against 15,500 last year.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR heavy at $4 75@$5 for superfine. WHEAT—Red declined 5c. WHISKY steady at 22½c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,100 bales, at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Middling. The sales of the week foot up 2,700 bales, and the receipts 180 bales, against 195 for the same week last year. Stock 23,300 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm; white, $1 40@$1 45; red, $1 33. CORN advanced 2c.; yellow, 77c., afloat. WHISKY unchanged. PORK dull; Mess, $15@$15 50. OATS sell freely at 34c.@38c. BEEF firm; Bacon Sides, 9¾c.; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. LARD, 10¾c. BUTTER firm; sales 3,000 lbs. Western at 10½c.@13c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR steady at $5 37½ for City Mills, and $5 50 for Howard-street. WHEAT firm; sales 25,000 bushels; white, $1 20@$1 42. CORN steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull at 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 12.

Stocks inactive and heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 51; Long Isand Railroad, 10⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leave	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southa'n.
Teutonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southa'n.
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southamp'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Teresa, for St. Thomas—Robert Denton, two Misses McCutcheon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—E. Lopes, John D. Conner, M. A. de Carvalho, Leon Guzman, John Bain, M. Moraies, Jose P. Cancio, Juan Serra, Wm. Horn, M. Vandrelie, Luis Navarro, F. Rosales, Theodore Brooks, Lorenzo Jay, Victor Jay, John Aldav, C. O. Foster, John Estell, Bernard Calmeras, M. Fignierd, John Mason, G. F. Bahr, Consul for Norway at Porto Rico; Ed. Meert, Consul for Belgium at Havana; John Heim (Consul-General for the United States at Havana; Luis Toro, Manuel Toro, M. Delgado and son, Mrs. O'Reilley and 2 sons, Fernando Seickla and nephew, F. Seickla and son, G. M. Fowler, M. Mora, E. Martin, P. Bengas, Jose G. Domenich, Amanda Desgrotte, J. M. Gale, E. G. Schmidt, lady and sister, R. Neisch, V. G. Torres, A. C. Philips and lady, Edward Dunbar, S. de Castro, 2 children and servant, Miss Filipa de la Torre, H. C. Hall, P. H. y Ahrenberg, M. Fariche and lady, A. de Baudry, S. Miro, Luis Charles Harris, C. Whitehead, M. Pesant, Capt. W. Symmes, L. Gutteries, Mrs. M. Hernandes, F. Campos, lady and child, Anto. Guiral and servant, Jose A. L. Lemos, H. Emerson and lady, 2 children and servant, M. Depaz, Jose M. Alentado and lady, M. O. Davidson, Dr. Ygnacio Berera, lady and servant, J. Cardoxo, L. Debetinski, Justin Coll, A. Lafess, S. Darley, Otto Doss, L. Krekler, Jose de la Santos, J. G. Herrera, Jose Moncerat, B. McCullogh, Capt. E. Giles, M. Gonthales, Thos. Robach, Wm. Thomas—Total, 103.

In ship Liverpool, from London—Geo. Witt, L. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets.... 7 02 | Moon sets.... 7 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 20 | Gov. Island. 8 09 | Hell Gate.... 9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ship C. Stamler, Hayden, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; Hansa, Jaburg, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; E. Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brigs M. Stewart, Dennison, Naples, via Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Capella, Head, St. John, P. R., Miller & Houghton; L. M. Arnold, Atkinson, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Samson, Seerhoff, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; R. Leeds, Grant, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Cuba, Sawyer, Elizabethport, Simson & Mayhew.

Schooners R. B. Bassom, Burke, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Arcade, Sillman, Wilmington, J. G. Williams; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Lotus, Long, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; Onrust, Thompson, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana 3 days and 17 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous Bros.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Alexandrine, (of Bath,) Titcomb, Rotterdam June 20, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. 6th inst., in lon. 69, took a pilot from boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London and Portsmouth July 1, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine pleasant weather all the passage.

Bark Wenham, Wedge, Rosario May 20, and Point Indio June 12, with wool, hides, &c., to master.

Bark Lancaster, (Br.,) Lister, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Bark William, (of Fall River,) Lord, Inagua 11 ds., with salt to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Hiawatha, Hall, Antwerp June 14, and the Downs 18th, with mdse. and 43 passengers to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had a continual succession of head winds nearly the whole passage. 11th inst., Barnegat bearing S. W. 40 miles, passed a schooner's mast, projecting about 8 feet above water, and apparently attached to something.

Brig Die Schwalbe, (Ham.,) Mainert, Rio Janeiro June 23, with coffee to De Goer & Riffiard. July 23, lat. 10 14, lon. 40 50, spoke brig Marshal Ney, of Warren, from west coast of Africa for New-York, 32 ds. out. July 24, lat. 10 45, lon. 41 10, spoke Br. bark "Nellar," of Halifax, from River Ribble for New-York, 28 ds. out, 8th inst., lat. 36, lon. 70 21, signalized bark Osprey, stg. S.

Brig Georgia, Trott, Salt Key, T. I., July 29, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Circassian, (of Bucksport,) Hagan, Curacoa July 22, with salt to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Eliza, (Dan.,) Smith, Salt Key, T. I., 12 ds., with salt and rum to G. B. De Forrest.

Brig Anjo, (Port.,) Da Guarda, Puga 55 ds., with marble, &c., to J. Atkins & Co.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Creeno, Walton, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Catherine, (Br.,) King, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to master.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, from Newark, N. J., to A. Smithers & Co., to load for Halifax, N. S.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Drisko, Machias 8 ds., with spars to J. Ward.

Brig Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Whitman Bros. & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Demerara, for Portland.

Brig Jessie, (Br., of Jersey,) Perchard, Paspadiac, N. B., 28 ds., with fish to Siffken & Ironsides. Has had bad weather, with head winds, the entire passage.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Newark, for Wareham, with iron.

Schr. Olympia, (Domin.,) Perkins, Port-au-Prince July 31, with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Howard, Bryan, Jacmel July 26, with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co. June 16, lat. 34 25, lon. 66 35, fell in with the wreck of a clipper-built vessel, bottom upward, of about 200 tons, the copper in good order, part of her stern gone; could not board her, on account of the heavy sea on at the time.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. J. Moreau, Bradley, Newburg, with cool, for New Haven.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Philadelphia, Chase, Elizabethport, with coal, for Wareham.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Holley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Iola, Stannard, Newark, iron, for Providence.

Schr. Only Son, Kingsland, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwalk.

Schr. William Miller, Roberts, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. J. Curtis, Dart, Elizabethport, with coal, for Middletown.

Schr. T. H. Jones, Gatcomb, Machias 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Farley, Elizabethport, with coal.

Schr. James & Samuel, King, Elizabethport, with coal.

Schr. James Parker, Sr., Nickerson, Troy, for Boston.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Rogers, Baltimore, with coal.

Sloop President, Gates, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Sloop Congress, Hobby, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

BELOW—Schr. Minx, (Br.,) Jenkins, 54 ds. from Malaga.—(By pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9.)

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, for Havana. Ship Harry Bluff, for Mobile. Barks James Andrews, for Galveston; N. H. Gaston, for Barbados. Barkantine Teresa, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 12, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight; three brigs and one bark at anchor inside the Hook, bound out. Wind S., and light; weather cloudy.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 12, sunset—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light from S.; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 12, sunset. No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light from S. E.; weather hazy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12—Arr. brigs Golden Land, Cienfuegos; Model, Cardenas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12—Arr. ships Potomac, from Liverpool; South Carolina, from New-York; bark Neapolitan, from Rio de Janeiro. Below—Steamship Empire City, from Havana.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. steamer Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia; ship Hortensia, Hathaway, Cadiz; bark Fleet Eagle, Hall, Cape Town; brig Chatham, Simpson, Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12—Arr. bark Creole, 50 ds. from Rio Janeiro. She reports, 9th ult., lat. 7 11, lon. 44 W., spoke ship Rebecca, from Rio for New-York, and was in company 12 days.

Miscellaneous.

The hull of the ship George Evans was sold at Liverpool, July 28, for £525 sterling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The bark Saragossa (previously reported) was still burning. The fire is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion, as there was no fire in the galley. She has from 7 to 8 feet of water in her, and one fire-engine alongside playing into her. The vessel is valued at $10,000, and insured here—as also, I believe, the greater part of the cargo. The S. was built at Biddeford, in 1846, 348 tons, rates A 2, and owned by J. A. Adams, of New Orleans.

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, Aug. 4.—The Danish brig Dee Vaarden, 167 days from Trieste, bound to New-York, ran ashore on the rocks to the N. E. of these islands, yesterday afternoon. She was got off during the night, without much injury, and is now at anchor in Murray's anchorage, waiting the settlement of salvage before proceeding on her voyage.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

Arr., July 15, Storm Cloud, Way, New-York 264 ds., via Valparaiso 52 ds.; 17th, ship Belvidere, Jackson, Boston 157 ds; 19th, ship Dictator, Zerega, New-York 165 ds; Fr. ship Jacques Cœur, Michel, Bordeaux 150 ds.

Cleared—July 19, ship Flying Mist, Linnell, Hong Kong; barks Contest, Allen, Valparaiso; Gold Hunter, Brown, Victoria; Boston, Morton, San Pedro; Jane A. Falkinburg, Flavel, Portland.

Sailed—July 16, ship Mary L. Sutton, Spicer, New-York; 17th, ship Southern Eagle, Caldwell, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Per Belvidere—Was 29 days to the equator in the Atlantic; crossed in lon. 27 10 W.; made Staten Land 62 ds. out; was 18 ds. between Cape St. John and Cape Horn, with heavy westerly gales; 28 days from lat. 50 S. in the Atlantic to lat. 50 S. in the Pacific; crossed the equator in the Pacific June 7, lon. 115 W., 116 days out; since then had light N. W. winds and calms. March 21, lat. 19 19 S., lon. 33 43 W., spoke ship Fleetwood, Dale, 38 days from Boston for Tahiti; March 2, lat. 22 02 S., lon. 37 20 W., spoke ship H. A. Miller, from New-York for San Francisco; May 1, lat. 58 15 S., lon. 69 30 W., saw whaleship Olympia, bd. E.

Per Dictator—Was 24 days to the equator in the Atlantic; 60 days to Cape Horn; 21 days off the Cape, with strong westerly gales—sprung the foreyard and carried away the tiller; crossed the equator in the Pacific in lon. 117 30 W., 117 ds. out; since then had light N. W. winds and calms.

Per Jacques Cœur—Was 70 days to Cape Horn; 15 days off the Cape, with bad weather; crossed the equator in the Pacific June 4, lon. 110 W.; since then had light N. W. winds and calms.

Per Storm Cloud—From Valparaiso to the equator 16 ds.; crossed in lon. 109 48; thence to San Francisco light winds and moderate weather.

Foreign Ports.

Ars. at Liverpool, Aug. 4, ships Clara Wheeler, and Ocean Romp, from New-Orleans.

At Jacmel, July 26, brigs Minnie Miller, Small, for New-York in 20 ds.; Agatha, (Dan.,) Schade, from St. Thomas, for Falmouth, Eng., next day.

At Port-au-Prince, July 31, schr. Bowditch, Collins, for New-York in 2 ds.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Special Acts of the British Parliament, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount individually subscribed for by him.)

FIVE POUND PREFERENTIAL SHARES.

GUARANTEED EIGHT PER CENT. BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ON THE CONDITIONS HEREIN SPECIFIED.

Fixed Income on the Cable, when in work, from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, £34,000 per annum, irrespective of mercantile and other messages.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGEOUS TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS WITH ALMOST THE ENTIRE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

£600,000 in Guaranteed Preferential Shares of £5 per Share, 10s. per share payable on application, and a further sum of £2 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Upper Sheen House, Mortlake.
Vice-Chairman—C. M. LAMPSON, No. 64 Queen-st., Cheapside, London.
SAMUEL GURNEY, M. P., (Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.,) London.
ROBERT DALGLISH, M. P., Glasgow.
FRANCIS LE BRETON, No. 3 Crosby-square, London.
J. W. BRETT, No. 2 Hanover-square, London.
W. BROWN, (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.,) Liverpool.
Capt. A. T. HAMILTON, No. 12 Bolton-row, Piccadilly.
GEORGE PEABODY, (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
JOHN PENDER, Mount-st., Manchester.

Honorary Consulting Electrician—Prof. W. THOMSON, LL. D., Glasgow.
Engineer—LATIMER CLARK, C. E.
Consulting Electrician—C. F. VARLEY.
Secretary—GEORGE SAWARD.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Solicitors—FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

HONORARY DIRECTORS IN AMERICA.

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. M. Consul, New-York.
PETER COOPER, Merchant, New-York.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Virginia.
CYRUS W. FIELD, Merchant, New-York.
WILSON G. HUNT, Merchant, New-York.
A. A. LOW, Merchant, New-York.
MATTHEW MORGAN, Banker, New-York.
WATTS SHERMAN, Banker, New-York.
The Hon. GEO. E. CARTIER, Quebec, Lower Canada.
The Hon. JOHN ROSS, Toronto, Upper Canada.
The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, St. John, New Brunswick.
WM. CUNARD, (Messrs. Samuel Cunard & Co.,) Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen, of the highest eminence in their several departments of practical science, have consented to aid the Company by acting as a consulting and advising Committee, to suggest and regulate the preliminary experiments by which the choice of a Cable and the mode of laying it will be determined, and to assist with their counsels the future operations of the responsible officers of the Company:

ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., F. R. S., &c. }
ISAMBARD K. BRUNEL, F. R. S., &c., }
EDWIN CLARK, C. E., }
G. P. BIDDER, C. E., } London.
JOHN HAWKSHAW, C. E., F. R. S., }
JAMES A. LONGRIDGE, C. E., }
Prof. WHEATSTONE, F. R. S., }
WM. ALLEN MILLER, M. D., F. R. S., }
Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Sup't U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
Commander M. F. MAURY, U. S. N., LL. D., U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C.
W. E. EVERETT, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., New-York.

Communication by Electric Telegraph between Great Britain and America is no longer a theoretical proposition, but an accomplished fact.

The development of this enterprise—one of the greatest of modern times—is entirely due to the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Company.

In consequence, however, of the accidents and injuries to which the first Cable was subjected before its final and successful submergence, a considerable loss, and still greater disappointment, have resulted to the original Shareholders; but the Directors are sanguine as to the permanent success which awaits their future exertions.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PREFERENTIAL CAPITAL NOW ABOUT TO BE ISSUED WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE LOSSES OF THE FIRST PROPRIETORS.

The Preferential Capital will consist of 120,000 Shares of £5 per share.

It is proposed to call up 50 per cent. of this amount, viz.: 10s. per Share, to accompany the application for the Shares, and a further sum of £2 per share on allotment.

These Shares will have all the privileges of guaranteed Preferential Shares in the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under the following resolution of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of June 8th, 1859:

Resolved, That the said Capital of £600,000, or so much thereof as may from time to time be issued, shall be, and is hereby constituted Preferential Capital of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, and the Shares therein shall be entitled to receive upon the amounts from time to time a paid up Dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, out of the balance of profit in each half year.

That after 8 per cent. shall have been paid on such Preferential Shares, all the Old Capital of the Company shall next become entitled to a dividend of 4 per cent.

That after such 8 and 4 per cent. shall have been respectively provided for, the whole Capital of the Company shall participate equally, *pro rata*, in any additional profits.

The Dividend on the Preferential Shares is insured by the guaranty of the British Government of 8 per cent. per annum for twenty-five years on all amounts called up and employed, not exceeding £600,000, the condition being that the Cable shall be laid and work successfully.

In case of temporary suspension of working, from injury to the Cable, or other causes, the Government will allow a liberal time for its restoration, during which time they will continue their guaranty.

The dividend during the time the Cable is successfully at work is further secured by subsidies amounting to £20,000 a year from the English Government, and $70,000, or more than £14,000 a year, from the Government of the United States.

The Company's minimum secured or absolute revenue, therefore, without taking into account the great receipts from commercial and other messages, will be £34,000 a year, commencing from the day when the Cable is successfully laid.

The connection which has already been established between this Company and the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, secures a full participation in the valuable privileges and traffic arrangements possessed by them over nearly all the telegraph lines in British North America and in the United States.

In addition to the fixed annual subsidies already spoken of, the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY will, by means of this connection, enjoy special advantages with reference to reductions in Tariff, and special facilities for the transmission of "through" messages over the Continent of North America, enabling them to serve the public in a manner that cannot be competed with, and at a profit to themselves which could not be attained by any other Company.

The construction of the next and future Cables will, in many essential particulars, differ from that of the first.

The experience now possessed by the Company of the course along which the Cable has been laid and which is the only line across the Atlantic Ocean hitherto demonstrated to be practicable for submerging a Telegraph Cable, is of the greatest value.

The further experience of this Company in the electrical and other phenomena developed by them on the longest of all Telegraph Cables, will, it is believed, result in the working of messages at twice the rate that has lately been expected from an Atlantic Cable.

The Directors will enter into no engagement or contract without securing the mature advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities whose names are herewith published. This will enable them to decide with confidence upon the external form and construction of the Cable, its specific gravity, its insulation, and the size of its conductor.

The Directors are fully alive to the importance of a prudent economy, and it is expected that a sum far less than that which power has been taken to raise will be ample to cover the manufacture, insurance and submersion of the Cable; but the first object of the Directors will be to secure the MOST PERFECT AND THE BEST MANUFACTURED CABLE THAT CAN BE CONSTRUCTED.

Proposals have already been received from respectable Contractors, which, if accepted, will insure the manufacture of the new Cable at the smallest cost consistent with efficiency and durability. These offers are such as would insure, under the protection of effective penalties, its careful submergence and its efficient working for one month.

As a further precaution, the Directors contemplate being able to take out a policy of insurance to cover the risk of the successful submission of the Cable from shore to shore.

The earliest operations entered into will be directed to an endeavor to resuscitate or raise the old Cable, for which purpose the Directors have obtained permission from the English Government to employ, in the first instance, a sum not exceeding £20,000 out of the new guaranteed Capital. If successful in these endeavors, the British Government consent to commence at once to pay £14,000 a year, which they will increase to £20,000 when a new Cable is laid, whether the effort to resuscitate the old Cable be successful or not. The subsidy of $70,000 per annum from the United States Government will also commence at once if the attempts to restore the old Cable are successful.

The Directors will not commence any works nor conclude any contracts till the amount of new 8 per cent. Preferential Stock subscribed for, reaches £300,000; and they undertake that if the subscriptions do not amount to that sum at least, they will return to the subscribers the deposits advanced by them, deducting only the trifling sum per share incurred in the preliminary expenses attendant on the issue of this new Capital, and any portion of the £20,000 which may have been expended in attempting to raise or resuscitate the old Cable, which shall not be balanced by the value of the Cable so recovered.

It is believed by the Directors that under the foregoing proposed arrangements a very promising investment is offered to the original Shareholders and to the public, and that the accomplishment of the great work is thereby rendered to a large extent, secure and certain.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Secretary of the Company, at the offices, No. 22 Old Broad-st., E. C., London; or by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.

By order, GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, 1859.

The following is a correct statement of the number of messages, words, and letters, that were transmitted between Ireland and Newfoundland, through the conductor of the Atlantic Cable, from the 10th of August to the 1st of September, 1858, inclusive. A much larger number of messages would have been sent, but that the greater portion of that time was consumed in the necessary arrangements for adjusting and regulating the novel apparatus by which the signals were transmitted, viz.:

FROM VALENTIA TO NEWFOUNDLAND—
97 Messages, 1,102 Words, cont'g 6,476 Letters.
FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO VALENTIA—
269 Messages, 2,840 Words, cont'g 13,743 Letters.
Total. 366 Messages, 3,942 Words, 20,219 Letters.

Among these were the messages from the Queen to the President of the United States, and his reply; the one announcing the safety of the steamer *Europa*, her mails and passengers, after her collision with the *Arabia*, and two messages for Her Majesty's War Office, which latter effected a very large saving to the revenue of the English Government.

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
LONDON, July, 1859.

Applications in America to be addressed to
CYRUS W. FIELD,
No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.